B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 159 BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 7 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 188.
Telephone No. 1328.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th July	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,, 1925.	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANBA @	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 65. & £ 62.	£ 61. & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July	.. MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	.. DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	.. MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	.. MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	.. MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	.. DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	.. MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	.. MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	.. MANELA ..	8,305
12th Dec.	.. MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	.. DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA		6,812
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
9th July..	BARPETA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 12-15 P. M.
9th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa. 4.15 P. M.
11th ,, ..	VARSOVA	Busreh via K'chi.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	5845	1st July	12th July.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st July.
* Awa Maru.	T. Kurita	6028	28th July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5961	28th Aug.	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL,—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq.; N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 5.
MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kasauli
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Mutttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree
bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Naimital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbator	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Conjeevereram (Out Station)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Decca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Scharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hubli	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,50,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.

Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.

Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.

For terms and conditions apply to:

J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.

Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

4 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—

Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

Telephone No. 1220.

INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

Do not buy a **NEW BATTERY** without also buying a tin of
RADIOLITE.
Do not condemn your **OLD BATTERY** without giving a trial to
RADIOLITE.

RADIOLITE { prevents and removes sulphation preserves plates and insulators puts new life in your battery.

RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.

Excellent Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Science and numerous others, can be seen on application, but the best will be your own.

SEND all your old BATTERIES to us.

Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents:—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Battery Charging Station—7, Hamam Street.

To be had of:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Charni Road,
THE INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COY., French Bridge,
THE STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road. And other principal Motor Dealers.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS :— Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.

MANAGEMENT :— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA.
Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

LODGING AND BOARDING HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

ROYAL YAKUTI

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — Experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. Apply personally, GOCULDASS DOSSA & CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.
A R10749

WANTED.—An experienced GRADUATE as an ASSISTANT TEACHER, strong in English and Mathematics. Apply with qualifications and testimonials stating terms to CHAIRMAN, Edward Smarak Vinaya Mandir, Borsad Dist. Kaira.
A R10730

WANTED—APPLICANTS desiring posts of Clerks, Teachers, Overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Typists and Station Masters, etc. to consult with KAPOOR AND CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R10759

WANTED.—A TEACHER to teach Hindi, English and Sanscrit to children. U. P. man will be preferred. Apply to RAJA GOVINDLALJI SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Madhu Kunj, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
A R10741

WANTED—A GOVERNESS or a good Hindoo family LADY to take care of two children in a respectable Hindu family, salary according to qualifications. References essential. Apply Box No. 359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10746

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p.m. Two days' FREE trial NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2., Rawalpindi.
A M

WANTED—Two ASSISTANT MASTERS, one strong in literary subjects and the other in Science and Mathematics to teach upto Matriculation Standard. Graduates or Under-graduates with teaching experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. Applications to reach before 20th instant. The CHIEF MEMBER OF COUNCIL, Kishangarh (Rajputana.)
A 20066

THE ALWAR STATE having unfortunately lost the services of their excellent Engineer through sudden death, applications are invited immediately for the vacancy on the following terms:—Post—STATE ENGINEER. Salary—Anything from Rs. 600 upwards according to qualifications. Must have thorough knowledge of buildings and roads and must be active and energetic. Apply before first August with copies of testimonials and photographs (not to be returned) to THE PRIME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 20054

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A palatious BUNGALOW at Ghat Koper, big Compound, Servants' Quarters and Motor Garage. Whole or in two parts to Hindus only. Apply Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10743

TO LET—at 426, Girgaum Road, near Thakordwar, MOTOR GARAGES, GODOWNS, WORKSHOP and SPACE suitable for small Printing Press, etc. Apply—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10706

TO BE LET—A FLAT on Cuffe Parade, facing the sea, Rent Rs. 700. Immediate possession. Apply Mr. DAULAT, G. P. O. Box No. 725, Bombay.
C R10742

LARGE and commodious PREMISES, measuring 196 by 62 by 14 feet with extra compound, furnace and paint shop formerly occupied by Columbia Motor India Works, suitable for Motor Show-room, Workshop, factory and such other purposes. Apply:—DR. F. S. JOSHI, Bana Building, Khetwadi 11th Lane.
C R10739

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—Unique of its kinds. Special arrangement of registered diplomas for the practitioners outside. Apply for the rules with six annas postage stamps to the office of the Dean:—N. K. CHATTERJEE, M.D., B.Sc., 112, Baranashi Ghose Street, CALCUTTA.
M 19578

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—PICTORIALS, 100 different French Colonials Rs. 1/8. 20 different Turkey Rs. 1. IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 20037

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

TO BE SOLD—The MATCHES MANUFACTURING MACHINE with its equipments, etc. Apply to LADHURAM DALMIA c/o Mamraj Rambhagat, Marwari Bazar, Bombay.
K R10758

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FOR SALE—Best English Standard ROSE PLANTS in different varieties at reasonable price. Apply sharp to, P. V. BHILADWALLA and Son, Nurserymen, Station Pardi, (B.B. & C.I. Ry.)
F R10659

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—LIMOUSINE PIERCE ARROW latest model. Unused. Price Rs. 20,000. Apply Box No. 358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10745

FOR SALE—One 7 seater NASH CAR with new tyres, German Magneto, fitted and recently overhauled, Brokers will be given good Commission: owner going Home. Apply Box No. 364, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 20071

FOR SALE—1912 Model ROLLS ROYCE, in perfect working order. Price Rs. 15,000. Apply Box No. 357, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10741

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED.—A new spacious and nicely VENTILATED BUNGALOW or VILLA upto Rs. 15,000 near any Railway station not beyond Bandra. Please write with full particulars, to B. G. PADHYE, Vakil High Court, Ramchandra Lalji Bldg., Bombay No. 2
N R10734

PERSONAL.

MAY ALL CONCERNED BE PLEASED TO KNOW that my son MAN MOHAN MAL has this day been adopted to the late Seth Jeetmalji Lodha, Banker of Ajmere. (Sd.) BHANWAR MAL LODHA. 30-6-24.
R10760

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER who can invest Rs. ten thousand in a very lucrative industry. For particulars apply to Box No. 361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10748

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL CLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 90 PIECES FROM RS. 500.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House.
Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

RE. NATIONAL CEMENT MFG. CO., LTD., (In Liquidation)—OFFERS ARE INVITED for purchase of the decrees passed against certain of the Directors of the abovenamed Company for large amounts. For further particulars apply personally to the undersigned at his office 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 5th day of July, 1924. N. B. MOOS, Official Liquidator.
T 20070

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS

OFFERS INVITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL pieces of VALUABLE LANDS situate at Virar, admeasuring about 18 acres and at KALYAN, admeasuring about 2½ acres near the Railway Stations. Also complete machinery of a well known Tanning Factory "Imperial Chrome Tannery," which machinery is open for inspection at Dharavi. The said lands and the machinery belong to Mr. Allaudin Cassum but have been mortgaged to Mr. Shaikh Meharbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh and with the consent of Allaudin Cassum the same are being sold by the mortgagee. For further particulars apply to the said Mr. SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH, 81, Cadell Road, Mahim, or to his Attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan 13.19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19991

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 2nd July 1924.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE JORAVARNAGAR-SAYLA TRAMWAY will be opened for local booking of both goods and coaching traffic with effect from 5th instant and for through booking from 20th instant.

The Trains between Joravarnagar and Sayla will run to the following timings.

		H.	M.
Sayla	.....dep.	9	0
Munjpur (Flag station)	.....arr.	9	18
	.....dep.	9	21
Rampura	.....arr.	9	45
	.....dep.	9	55
Kholadiad	.....arr.	10	13
	.....dep.	10	19
Malod (Flag station)	.....arr.	10	37
	.....dep.	10	40
Joravarnagar	.....arr.	11	0

		H.	M.
Joravarnagar	.....dep.	16	15
Malod (Flag Station)	.....arr.	16	39
	.....dep.	16	42
Kholadiad	.....arr.	17	0
	.....dep.	17	6
Rampura	.....arr.	17	24
	.....dep.	17	34
Munjpur (Flag station)	.....arr.	17	58
	.....dep.	18	1
Sayla	.....arr.	18	20

S. R. IYER.
Traffic Superintendent.
20073

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

MR. J. G. CORNELIUS, Incorporated Accountant and Auditor has started practice as a Public Accountant and Auditor at Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street, Bombay.
R10755

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

FINDER WILL BE REWARDED.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 12,000 have been LOST between Churchgate Street and the Eastern Bank on Saturday, the 5th instant, between 12-30 to 1-30 p.m. Finder will be rewarded. The following are the numbers of the Notes:—W. D. 7. Nos. 23748, 08779, 10694, 16562, 05588, 15249, 20286, 76985, 23029, 27615 of Rs. 1,000 each and S. B. Nos. 12462, 08893, 11240, 11957 of Rs. 500 each. Apply to Box No. 12,000, c/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

(UNDER CLAUSE (B) OF SECTION 60 OF THE BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT III OF 1901).

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the inhabitants of the Poona Suburban Municipal District that the Municipality has decided to impose a tax on vacant land and sites unused or unbuilt upon, and have under Sec. 46 of the Municipal Act proposed to add the following rule to the existing rule No. 204 for levy of tax on buildings and lands in accordance with Sec. 59 (b) (i) of the said Act.

"C. Vacant land and sites unused or unbuilt upon, except land attached to a house or bungalow and is legitimately used for the purpose of a garden or is necessary as an emenity of the house or bungalow and paying agricultural assessment, but not paying altered assessment under Sec. 48 of the Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879, shall be taxed annas eight per cent per annum on its market value".

It is proposed to tax the following Survey numbers within the Suburban Municipal limits at the above mentioned rate:—

Survey No. of land. Munjeri.	House No. in Munjeri.
56	11 Koregaon Road.
57	11A Koregaon Road.
58A	14 Koregaon Road.
53	15 Koregaon Road.
52	10 Koregaon Road.
49	9 Koregaon Road.
	12 Koregaon Road.
	12A Koregaon Road.
	13 Koregaon Road.
	24 Bund Garden Road
	21 Bund Garden Road
Mali.	Mali.
144	26 Bund Garden Road
135	21 Bund Garden Road
134	16 Bund Garden Road
98	1 Boat Club Road.
96	3 Boat Club Road.
210	7 Boat Club Road.
136A	10 Boat Club Road.
132A	14 Boat Club Road.
131A	13A Boat Club Road.
124	8 Record Hall Road.
123	40 Sassoon Road.
121	9 Todiwala Road
125	10 Todiwala Road.
127	
120A	
116A	
118	
74	
131.	

Bhamburda S. No.	House No. Bhamburda
16	1 Bombay Road.
17	2 Bombay Road.
18A	5 Bombay Road.
21	15 Bombay Road.
25	17 Bombay Road.
24	
32B	18 Bombay Road.
32C	
32A	
11A	

Yeravda S. No.	Yeravda House No.
19	198 Deccan College Rd.
33	199 Deccan College Rd.
32	200 Deccan College Rd.
23	201 Deccan College Rd.
31	
14	

Any inhabitant of the Municipal District objecting to the proposed rule may within one month from the date of this notice send his objections in writing to the Municipality.

V. N. KHUPKAR,
Chairman, M. C.

June, 1924.
Poona.
20067

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KALIDAS JUGMOHANDAS, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (a portion whereof is known as "Bodhacha Wada"), situate at the village of Gondavli, in the Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 3,871 square yards formerly bearing Survey No. 19, Pote No. 1, Survey No. 10, Falni No. 7, Survey No. 11, Pote No. 13, Survey No. 94, Falni Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 and Survey No. 19, Falni No. 3 and now bearing Record of Rights Entry No. 105, Survey No. 19, Pote Nos. 1 and 2 and Falni Nos. 1 and 3 and bounded as follows: on the East by the property of Shirinbai Ratanji Jiwanji Paymaster, on the West partly by the property of Framroze Merwanji Mehta, on the North by the road leading from Marole to Andheri and on the South by the property of Gabroo Patel Chakalker, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated the 2nd day of July, 1924.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C20048

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the Bank has this day been OPENED at GODHRA under the charge of Mr. Ratilal Laloobhai.

By Order.
R. LINSDAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th July 1924.
20072

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Government Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency.

Salary, Rs. 400-20-600, per mensem. House and conveyance allowance, amount conditional. Service permanent and pensionable; probationary period of two years during which period the person appointed must pass prescribed examination in Hindustani.

The essential qualifications required of candidates are:—(1) AGE. From 25 to 35. (2) HEALTH. Physical soundness and passing medical examination. (3) PHYSIQUE. Should not be over 5'-10" in height or over-stout; (4) GENERAL EDUCATION. Must have had a good education and be able to speak and write good English. (5) TECHNICAL TRAINING. Must either have served apprenticeship of 4 years as Mechanical Engineer or Engine Fitter in an Engineering Workshop where steam engines and boilers are built or repaired or have completed a full course in an Engineering College or Technical Institution and hold its diploma in Mechanical Engineering; (6) TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE. After completing apprenticeship or technical course must have had three years' further experience as a practical engineer on the design, construction, repair and maintenance or working of steam engines and boilers; (7). CERTIFICATES. Other qualifications being equal preference will be given to a person holding a certificate of competency under the Merchant Shipping Act or the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act. In addition, satisfactory certificates as to personal character will be required; (8) ABILITY. Must satisfy the Collector of Bombay and the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances that he has the technical knowledge required for the duties of an Inspector, the general education required for writing reports and the manners and demeanour necessary to avoid friction in his duties.

Applications together with copies of testimonials should be lodged at the office of the undersigned before 15th July.

Candidates must not see any Member or Minister of Government or Secretary, Collector of Bombay, Deputy Secretary unless called.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Steam Boiler Department,
Old Custom House,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1924.
20065

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4142 of 1922.

NARAYAN MAHADEO NAKHWA. Plaintiff.
Vs.
MOTHABHAI PANDURANG and others, ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of April, 1923, the right title and interest of the defendants in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 28th day of July, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahadeo Shanker Sett Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts and registered under New Survey No. 4/8160 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3538 (1), 3538 (2), Street3 No. 37, 29, 1 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Mahadeo Shanker Sett Lane on or towards the West by the Sweepers' Passage on or toward the North by the property of Belaram Ganpatrao Chapwalla and on or towards the South by the Dady Suntok Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 94 Meadow's Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C20033

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 1001/13115 of 1924.

PANDIT JANKAPRASAD LAHOORAM at Matunga ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
1. SHIVRATAN LALMAN VAJPAYE at Khetwady and RAMTIARE S. TRIVEDI at Girgaum. Secretaries and two of the members of Kankujb Mandal respectively for self and on behalf of all other members of the Kankujb Mandal, Bombay, and all the members of the said Mandal ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of O. 1, R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, notice is hereby given that the plaintiff abovenamed has instituted the above suit on the 14th June, 1924, in this Court against the defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all the other members of the Kankujb Mandal praying:—

(a) For a sum of Rs. 1470-10-0 being moneys expended by the plaintiff as a trustee of the Kankujb Mandal which were agreed to be paid out of the funds belonging to the Mandal held by him, for which credit was refused to be given, and for moneys refunded with interest by the plaintiff to certain contributories to the funds of the said Mandal paid on his security and guarantee.

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for FRIDAY, the 1st day August, 1924.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1924.

N. B. PAVRI,
Registrar.
C R10757

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

TO BE peremptorily sold pursuant to the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 400 of 1922 (wherein Hari Singh Nehal Chand are the Plaintiffs and Raja Bahadur Raghuji Rao Bhonsle is the Defendant) and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1923, by the Registrar of the said Court in his Sale room in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July, 1924, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon the undermentioned Jewelleries:—

LOT 1. An image of Sree Ram Chandraji and Sita, carved out of an exceptionally fine quality emerald in one piece on a gold stand. Total weight 392 Rattees.

LOT 2.—An image of Sree Lakshmanji, carved out of a good quality emerald set in gold. Total weight 90 Rattees.

LOT 3—An image of Sree Bhanatji, carved out of one piece emerald with stand set in gold. Total weight 90 Rattees.

LOT 4.—An image of Sree Satrughanji, carved out of one piece emerald with stand set in gold. Total weight 88 Rattees.

LOT 5—One emerald Shiva-linga, set on an engraved emerald stand (Jalaheri). Total weight 60 Rattees.

LOT 6—One diamond Shiva-linga, set on a carved emerald stand (Jalaheri). Total weight 96 Rattees.

LOT 7.—One two-row Necklace, nicely matched of 44 exceptionally fine diamond Tabeez and 51 round emerald beads.

The conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Messrs. PUGH AND CO., the Plaintiffs' Attorneys at 10, Old Post Office Street, during the usual office hours or at the office of the Registrar on any day before the sale and will be produced at the time of sale. The articles of jewellery mentioned above may be inspected at the office of the said Registrar any MONDAY or FRIDAY between 2-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. on 24 hours' previous notice being given to the Attorneys for the parties, viz., Messrs. Pugh and Co., and Mr. Girin Sen.

PUGH AND CO.,
Paintiffs' Attorneys,
Registrar.
High Court, O. S.
Calcutta, the 4th June, 1924.

ADVERTISEMENT.

These rare and antique articles of jewellery form a portion of the family collection of the Bhonsla Rulers of Nagpur. They go back to the time of the Peshwas and even earlier and are of very great Historic value apart from their artistic interest which is inestimable. They are among the finest specimens of the Gem Cutter's Art in any country, and are unique in Indian Art. Some of the stones are of very fine quality and themselves possess an intrinsic value apart from their workmanship.

(Sd.) GIRIN SEN.
Defendant's Attorney.
10, Hastings, Street,
4th June, 1924. C19918

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY CROSSING GATE, KNOWN AS DADAR MARKET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Surviving Transferees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Abdulla Jusub Cassum Mitha and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Transferees under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and further charge bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1922, and made between Meghji Mulji of the one part, the said Abdulla Jusub Cassum Mitha of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Waras land or ground situate, lying and being at Dadar Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1105 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages or tenements thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F Ward Nos. 538-539-540(1) and 540 (2) and Street Nos. 171-172-173 and Street No. 1 in rear Road, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 471 and 471, New No. 12478, Old Survey Nos. nil and New Survey No. 1/2069 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by the private road, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Coy., on or towards the South by property belonging to the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the East and North by the Dadar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Surviving Transferees at their office in Gresham Building on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEW DESIGNED MADE TO ORDER NEW FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the stock in trade of the old established and well known Furniture Shop of Mr. Noormahd. Alibhai opposite Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee in Chakla Street Furniture Bazar comprising:—Reclining sofas, Chairs Drawing room suites, Tables, Easychairs, Sofas, single and double almyrahs, glassdoor Cupboards, Diningtables, single and double Bedsteads, Hat stands etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY AHMED DEWJI AND OTHER WELL KNOWN MAKERS, PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY ETC., ON SUNDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) IN THE BUNGALOW OF C. A. MISTRY, ESQ., AT ANDHERI IN CHAKLA VILLAGE ON MAROLE ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 13th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. in the Bungalow of C. A. Mistry, Esq., at Andheri in Chakala Village on Marole Road valuable household furniture by Messrs. Ahmed Devji and other well known makers comprising:—Drawing Dining and Bed room and verandah furniture, sliding tables chairs sideboards, Chesterfield Sofas and Easychairs low chairs, Tapestry Bned drawing room suites, teapoys Iron and wooden Beds, Panel Almyrahs, Clothes and Gown Press, Hatstands, Screens, etc., etc., Benjos, Primophone with 36 records, Fancy Marble figures rich Plated and Crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. D. Clarke and others.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 3 days before the sale.

N. B.—Tongas will be kept at Andheri Station on the day of sale between 1-30 and 2-30 a.m. for the intending buyers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th July, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF UNIVERSAL NATAK MANDALI, WITH ITS GOODWILL, STOCK IN-TRADE, ALL SCENERIES, DRESSES, PLAYS AND ITS BOOKS, ETC., IN ONE LOT AT BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2056 of 1924 (Jivraj Madanji & Another v. Jafferbhai Moosabhai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 7th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Theatre, Grant Road.

Universal Natak Mandali with its goodwill stock-in-trade, all sceneries, dresses, plays and books, etc., in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AND A VACANT PIECE OF LAND TOGETHER WITH A SHED AT DOONGRI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mohamed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Aba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgage and additional security bearing date 20th January, 1921, and 13th July, 1922, respectively, and made the former between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part and the latter between the mortgagors of the first part, Haji Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 7th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort in and fronting on the Western side of Doongri Street containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 825-825, New Nos. 6562, 6563, Old Survey Nos. 138-138, New Survey Nos. 2713-2713, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 954 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 131 and Street Nos. 408, 412 and bounded on the East by the Doongri Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the property of Bodha Dossa.

At 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the same day.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with a shed standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort, in and fronting on the Western side of Doongri Street containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 823, New No. 6559, Old Survey No. 139 and New Survey No. 2713 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 954 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1317 and bounded on the East by the Doongri Street aforesaid, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Waghji Coverji and on the South by the property firstly mentioned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT "DAVER MANSION" LABURNUM ROAD NEW GAMDAVI AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.).

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of July, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Daver Mansion Laburnum Road New Gamdevi very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture; Rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board and dumb waiters, crockery stands, rich carpets, table ornaments, teapoys, Drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silk lined suite of sofas, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, wall clocks Wack wood open carved furniture, roll top and plain writing tables, glass door silver cabinets and book cases, sweet tone cottage piano, English ice box single and double bedsteads mirror door almirahs dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses hat stands, cane furniture water filter, meat safes phonographs, file cabinets aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of T. W. VENN, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 7th July, 1924.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

AGFA

PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS, FLASH LIGHTS ETC.



THE WONDERFUL

"IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.

The cheapest on the market.

"BYK" Photo-Papers of all grades.

CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES,

Proprietors.

Dalal Trading Co.,

73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED ! ! !

Sweeping reductions in Cigarette making machines Rs. 2 each, hand embroidery machines for ladies Rs. 4 each; safety razors in nickel plated case with one dozen blades Rs. 1/12/0, fountain Pens English make Gold plated nibs Rs. 2/8/0 each, complete shaving set at Rs. 2/8/0 each, 14 Tools pocket safety scissors at Rs. 2/8/0 each. Try the novelties of DUGAL BROS., 34 B, Brandreth Road Lahore.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA

"THE DARLING OF NEW YORK"

6 Reels—featuring the pretty adorable

BABY PEGGY

THE MILLION DOLLAR BABY—THE BEST KNOWN BABY STAR IN THE WORLD.

What does the dear baby herself say.

MY FIRST BIG PICTURE

A spectacular picturization of heart throbs and happiness in the big city; beautiful homes and thrilling scenes. See the story of a little girl that New York went wild over and learn a child's real power for love and happiness

WITH A WONDERFUL SUPPORTING CAST INCLUDING

Sheldon Lewis, Minnie Steele, Max Davidson and others, Frank Currier, Gladys Brockwell, Pat Hartigan

The Programme includes the International News and a one-reel Comedy "Cracked Wedding Bells."

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Next.

FIRST PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

THE LAUGHTER LEADER

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

GRANDMA'S BOY

HIS FIRST 'SUPER' PRODUCTION IN 5 REELS.

FIVE REELS OF JOY

Something new for LLOYD—The romance of a "Milksop."

You'll laugh at LLOYD!

You'll love his Grandma!

The story is a surprise. THE FINISH IS A ROAR-SOME JOY IN "GRANDMA'S BOY."

Pathe Pictorial

A SCREEN MAGAZINE

"FELIX"

THE INIMITABLE FILM CAT. SEE HOW FELIX Keeps on Walking.

PATHE GAZETTE

SHOWING

DERBY 1924

HOW SANSOVINO WON.

Time:—6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

Matinee every Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday 4-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Rs. 2, Rs. 1-12, Re. 1, As. 7, and As. 4.

Plus Tax.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD

TO-NIGHT

Penultimate Episodes of

PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL

HAUNTED VALLEY

Featuring

The world's greatest Serial Star

RUTH ROLAND

also

MONTY BANKS

IN

PEACEFUL ALLEY

Comedy in 2 Reels.

TIME:

Daily 5, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee every Sat—Sunday and Bank Holiday 3-30 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"BROADWAY ROSE"

Featuring MAE MURRAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"A DOLL'S HOUSE"

Featuring NAZIMOVA.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE MAN OF THE FOREST"

Featuring ROBERT MCKIM-CLAIRE ADAMS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

Presents

Kohinoor Super Production

VISMI-SADI

or

TWENTY-CENTURY

in 9 Reels.

Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.

Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3 p. m.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular

NOVELTY

CINEMA PRESENTS THIS WEEK

'Maharashtra' Film Co.'s

Super Jewel Production

Sati

Padminee

In 6 Jewel Reels of Historic Splendour!

To-Night at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents

Majestic Film Co.'s

NAND-BATRISI,

A Masterly Social Drama adapted from the story by SAMALBHAT

Featuring

MISS DOLORES BERRY.

Something New And Novel.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

INDIAN MADE GRIPE WATER

INFANTONE.

A sure remedy for the diseases of infancy, such as Flatulence, Gripe, Diarrhoea, Convulsions, Whooping Cough and other disorders incidental to them at the time of cutting their teeth.

Price:—Annas 14 per bottle

Sole Agent,

INFANTONE MFG. CO. of Hyderabad,

Post Box: 547, ... BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 6.

Monsoon continues active in Lower Burma, Northeast India and West coast of Peninsula, but has weakened elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, East United Provinces, Konkan, Madras and Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Central India, East Central Provinces, and North Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in East Rajputana, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui and Bassein one and a half inches; Mandalay, Diburgarh, Sibsagar and Silchar one; Cherrapunji ten; Shillong and Cox's Bazar one and a half; Narayangunj one, Bhogra two, Darjiling one and a half, Angul two; Balasore, Ranchi, Gorakhpur and Simla one; Dalhousie three; Udaipur three quarters; Indore one; Nowgong and Nagpur three quarters; Mormugao three; Karwar one and a half; Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin two; Trivandrum, Malegaon and Mercara one.

Forecast.—Increase in Upper Burma.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 5th July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 5th July 1922	June 1st to 5th July 1923
	In Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 18	10 09	32 59	27 20
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 02	12 74	28 32	24 82
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 03	11 05	30 35	27 25
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	0 00	14 68	32 07	21 17

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the area of rainfall and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and generally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the province and the minimum in the north-western districts only. Multan recorded a maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday.

The United Provinces.—has had 0.40" of rain and Mainpuri 0.76." Skies are heavily clouded and in the north of the province the air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division and the minimum at Mainpuri only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.25" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind, clear over upper Sind and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and in defect in Sind and northeast Rajputana. Temperature was higher than usual in Rajputana except at Kotah, where it was almost normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 113 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch has had 1.92" of rain and Bhavnagar-Para 0.91." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is in defect in Cutch and in excess at Indore. Maximum temperature was above normal in Central India West, north Gujarat and Cutch; the minimum was higher than usual at Deesa and lower at Neemuch and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad has had 0.13" of rain, Khandwa 0.16," Akola 1.71," Amraoti 0.15," Nagpur 0.50" and Chanda 1.93." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the west of the province; the minimum was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.18" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.47," Marmagao 0.79" and Karwar 2.20." Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 87.3 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and the minimum 84.4 deg. (2 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 1.18" of rain, Nizamabad 0.37," Hyderabad 1.50" and Ahmednagar 0.12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Day temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division; night temperature was almost normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous and has caused fairly widespread rain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, and local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan, Central India West and the United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab, east Rajputana, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 2.26", Calicut 0.24," Cochin 0.94," Trivandrum 0.18," Bangalore 0.84," Nagapatam 0.27," Cuddapah 0.17" and Masulipatam 0.18."

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in the Bombay Deccan and in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 4th July 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula but again retreated temporarily from northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the east United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the west United Provinces, Central India the Bombay Deccan Mysore and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa and the west Central Provinces.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair two inches; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Snillong, Silchar one; Dibrugarh five; Tezpur two; Dhubri three; Cherrapunji twelve; Darjiling one and a half; Chittagong one; Jalpaiguri four; Purnea one and a half; Lucknow three-quarters; Mussooree three; Salem two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	..	0.80	—0.80
Rawalpindi	..	0.62	3.11	—2.49
Lahore	..	..	2.30	—2.30
Hissar	..	1.46	2.17	—0.71
Ambala	..	0.51	5.27	—4.76
Delhi	0.02	1.63	4.35	—2.72
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.76	3.42	4.25	—0.83
Mainpuri	0.04	0.47	6.21	—5.74
Jhansi	0.04	3.72	4.53	—0.81
Cawnpore	0.40	1.96	6.77	—4.81
Allahabad	..	..	0.32	—0.32
Sind—				
Jacobad	..	..	0.97	—0.97
Karachi	..	..		
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	0.30	3.34	—3.04
Jaipur	..	2.27	3.47	—1.20
Kotah	0.25	3.32	3.99	—0.67
Mount Abu	..	5.06	8.39	—3.33
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	0.07	2.35	—2.28
Dwarka	..	0.02	2.71	—2.69
Veraval	..	4.99	5.30	—0.31
Rajkot	..	8.78	5.65	+3.13
Bhavnagar Para	0.91	3.34	5.29	—1.95
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.02	9.25	10.81	—1.56
Ahmedabad	..	2.44	5.91	—3.47
Deesa	..	1.91	3.41	—1.50
Central India West—				
Neemuch	1.92	2.18	5.78	—3.60
Indore	0.04	1.90	7.24	—5.34
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore	..	8.59	9.99	—1.40
Saugar	..	2.73	8.38	—5.65
Hoshangabad	0.13	3.08	8.03	—4.95
Khandwa	0.16	0.82	6.67	—5.85
Akola	1.71	3.79	6.35	—2.56
Amraoti	0.15	2.65	7.76	—5.11
Nagpur	0.50	5.47	10.88	—5.41
Chanda	1.93	3.13	9.31	—5.18
Raipur	..	..	4.77	11.14 —6.37
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.18	10 00	22.78	12.73
Ratnagiri	0.74	33.47	34.67	—1.20
Mormugao	0.79	44.19	33.73	10 46
Karwar	2.20	50.96	43.96	+7.00
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.06	2.58	5.16	—2.61
Ahmednagar	0.12	4.80	5.29	—0.49
Poona	..	2.71	5.63	—2.92
Sholapur	0.07	2.21	5.39	—3.18
Bijapur	..	0.67	3.65	—2.98
Belgaum	0.02	6.00	10.11	—4.11
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	1.18	4.32	6.29	—1.97
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.37	2.37	6.82	—4.45
Hyderabad	1.50	6.23	5.44	+0.79
Malabar—				
Mangalore	2.26	57.21	44.14	13.07
Calicut	0.24	43.95	39.31	+4.64
Cochin	0.94	47.19	32.93	14.17
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.03	7.65	8.50	—0.85
Madras Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam	18	2.40	5.44	—3.04
Bellary		1.44	2.14	—0.70
Cuddapah	0.17	4.10	3.51	+0.59
Madras	..		2.57	
Bangalore	0.84	7.20	3.53	+3.62
Colimbatore	..	4.56	1.86	+3.10
Trichinopoly	0.05	0.15	1.70	—1.55
Negapatam	0.27	0.64	1.64	—0.97

DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH.

The new Continental Remedy called "LARMALENE" (Regd.)

is a simple harmless home-treatment which absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head, etc. NO EXPENSIVE APPLIANCES NEEDED for this new Ointment, instantly operates upon the affected parts with complete and permanent success. SCORES OF WONDERFUL CURES REPORTED.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. K. Wilkinson, of Slad Road, Stroud, writes:—"Please could I trouble you to send me another box of the Ointment. It is not for myself, but for a friend of mine who is as bad as I was, and cannot get any rest for the noises in the head. I feel a new woman, and can go to bed now and get a good night's rest, which I had not been able to do for many months. It is a wonderful remedy and am most delighted to recommend it". . . .

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for Rs. 4. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

Address orders to:—

HENRY THOMAS ("Larmalene" Co.), The "Woodlands," BEAN, DARTFORD, KENT, ENGLAND.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.

Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

Bombay Office:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Sir James Simpson, Sir Annamalai Chettiar and Mr. Ross also left Madras for Bombay on Saturday night to attend a meeting of the Imperiall Bank of India.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clayton arrived at Government House and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola lunched at Government House on Saturday (the 5th inst).

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended a Concert in aid of the Ex. Services Association at the Gymkhana Club on Saturday (the 5th inst).

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

July 6.

City of Brisbane, Seaborne, Karachi.
Gambada, Mann, Karachi.
Baron Polworth, Symonds, Karachi.
Canara, Lamb, Rangoon.

S S City of Benares.—The City Line steamer City of Benares, 4527 tons, Captain F O Seaborne, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Gambada.—The B I S N Company's steamer Gambada, 3252 tons, Captain J S Mann, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Canara.—The B I S N Company's steamer Canara, 3889 tons, Captain O B Lamb, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, July 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

3 Karapara 3792, Durban 9/7 M M & Co.
6 Trantenfels 4924, K'chi N F, L Edwards.
7 Elysia, 4002, Liverpool, 10/7, W and A Graham and Co.
8 Modasa 5566 U K N F, M M & Co.
10 Dalgoma, 3571, NF, NF, P & O S N Co.
10 C/Brisbane, 4527, L'pool, 4/7, K N and Co.
11 C/ Evansville 4159 K'chi N F, K N & Co.
14 Tamba Maru 3553 Kobe 12/7 N Y Kaisha.
15 Sicilia 4188 Japan 8/7, M M & Co.
Jetud China 4161, Aden 12/7, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Wallace 2532, Dunkirk, 8/7 T M & Co.
2 Cl Macintyre 3953, Karachi, 6/7 J P & Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, P. Gulf, 9/7 M M & Co.
6 Borneo Maru 4364, Kobe, 9/7 O S Kaisha.
6 Jalajyoti, 2698, N.F. 5/7 Scindia S N and Co.
10-11 Algic, 3873, New York, 17/7, Volkart Bros.
K & B Africa, 2592, Genoa, 15/7 M Italiana.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C Cl. Sinclair, 3291, Tuticorin 10/7 J F & Co.
K Varsova 1857 Basra 11/7 M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Sirse, 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

July 5.

S S Trantenfels for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp Thakersy M Meghjee & Co; 100 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co; 2001 cwt linseed cakes Volkart Bros; 200 cwt buffalo horns W & A Graham & Co; 165 bales cotton Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Trantenfels for Pasages:—150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Trantenfels for Ghent:—1079 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton The Indian Cotton Waste Ltd.

S S Trantenfels for Rotterdam:—170 bales cotton B Karsondas & Co; 55 bales cotton The Indian Cotton Waste Ltd.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg:—35 bales cotton B Karsondas & Co; 5 bales sheep skins tanned A Baker & Co.

S S Algic for New York:—50 bales hessian cloth Birla Bros Ltd.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—194 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 29 bales wool S Ramchandar.

S S China for Middlesborough:—1000 tons manganese ore W & A Graham & Co.

S S Modasa for Dunkirk:—2500 tons manganese ore The Central India Mining Co.

S S City of Brisbane for Liverpool:—125 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S City of Brisbane for Marseilles:—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Clan Makintyre for Antwerp:—000 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd. 63 bales cotton Birla Bros Ltd.

S S Africa for Genoa:—5000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 500 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 450 bales cotton E Spinner & Co; 220 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 775 bales cotton Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Africa for Naples:—230 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—30 cwt rapeseed N C Bhesania & Co.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—141 bales cotton C Bomanjee & Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai—200 bales cotton Amersey Damodar.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

July 5.

S S Barpeta, Agents B I S N Coy—From Basrah:—24 boxes specie; 2 tins pearls; 214 bags dry dates; 2 cases surgical stores; 1487 bags wheat; 95 bags old brass; 3 cases castor oil; 105 bundles skins; 32 nongs pig lead; 8 bags old copper; 4 bundles wool; 186 bundles carpets; 11 bags almonds kernel; 10 bags sandlewood; 3 cases cinematograph; 1660 bags sardine; 487 mat bag shells; 20 boxes wet dates; 29 boxes salted fish; 540 bales cotton; 2300 bags rice; 150 bags rice broken; 128 bags sugar; 333 bags oil cake; 46 cases resins; 10 bundles c p goods; 20 bags grapes; 1941 bags tobacco; 12 bundles goat skins; 60 boxes dry fish; 14 boxes bees wax; 3 boxes mantles.

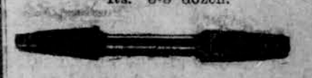
MOTORCAR TYRE LEVERS.

These "Perfect" Tyre Levers are highly recommended on account of their high-grade workmanship and absolutely *rock-bottom prices.* They are made of malleable iron, and are perfect in every respect. Cheap nett prices.



No. 6 "Perfect" Elbow Tyre Lever, 11 inches long. A good tyre lever is a motorists' friend. Very convenient and handy.

Re. 0-12 each.
Rs. 8-8 dozen.



No. 7 "Perfect" Spur Lever Tyre Tool. 10½ inches long.

As. 8 each.
Rs. 5-8 dozen.

(Further Designs, See to-morrow's Advt.)

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Wire: "Automotive." 'Phone: 26106.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 5.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 545
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 605
Bank's buying D D Frcs 595
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 327
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33
London—Paris Frcs. 85.10
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.30
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.20
London—Rome Liras 100.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet—steady market.

LONDON, July 4.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 steady.
Bar Gold £4.15.4 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 5.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	..
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 7/32
Fcs. Demand	545
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	235
Japan	137 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Tone.—Market Steady

WAR LOANS.

LONDON, July 4.

Funding Loan 4 n.c. 1960/90 £88 minus 1/8
Victory Bands 4 p.c. £92 1/4 plus ¼.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/4 plus 3/16.
Consols 2½ p.c. £56 3/4 plus ¼
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £47 1/2 —
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) £66 1/4 plus ¼
Government Securities 3 p.c. £56 7/8 plus 7/8.

STOCKS.

LONDON, July 4.

Conversion Loan £77 1/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 1/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £113.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	1. 38
Christiania	27. 40
Amsterdam	11. 49
Switzerland	24. 30
Belgium (yesterday)	16. 18
Athens (yesterday)	25.000
Prague	147. 50

NEW YORK, July 4.

Demand Bills ..... closed.

LONDON, July 4.

Exchange on London in Paris 85.15.
Exchange on London in Germany 18,180,000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 101.10.

LONDON, July 4.

English best Selected Copper £ 64 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. £ 60 7/8
Copper Brabiers £ 82 1/4.
Yellow Metal £ 7 5/8
Hard Spelter £ 28 5/8
Corrugated Sheets £ 18 3/8

BULLION.

Bombay, July 5.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/8/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/9/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/7
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/10
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/12

London, July 4.

Bar gold ready s. 95-4
Silver ready d. 34-8
Silver forward d. 34-9
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay July 5.

Ready :—0-0-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asad	25—9—0	25—9—6		25—9—6
Sravan	25-10-0	25—10—6		25—10—6

Teji Mandi.
Asad 0—2—6 Gine Rine 16/2/0
Vaida
Sravan 0—5—9 Gina King 16/3/0
Tone—Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 5.

Ready :—0—0—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asad	82—8—0	82—10—0	82-6-0	82—8—0
Sravan	82-11-0	82-13-0	82-10-0	82—11—0

Asad 0—11—0 0—11—0
Tej Mandi
Sravan 1—6—0 1—6—0
Vaida
Tone-Market Quiet London Market.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

Chief buying has been by Continent though at higher level. Indian bears had some disposition to cover sales. China was more a seller than buyer. America sold moderately here. Tendency at present is rather uncertain but present level appears to attract sufficient buyers to absorb amounts of offerings and Mocatta's are of opinion that it is likely to be about maintained. Lisbon. First instalment in silver Portuguese coins of various periods, totalling nearly four million and weighing about forty-eight tons to serve as a guarantee against loan negotiated in London, has been shipped to England.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 5.

New York market was closed on the 4th July. Liverpool has been reported 14 to 15 points lower. The market declined on scattered selling.

Owing to a moderate decline reported in Liverpool, the Marwari bazar opened this morning at Rs. 506 i.e. Re. 1 lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M G Broach April/May. At the opening, prominent shroffs were sellers which caused the market to decline to Rs. 504½. Around this level, brokers bought lifting the price again to Rs. 506. On shroffs and general selling the market went down to Rs. 503½ and closed at Rs. 504½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 503½ and closed quiet at Rs. 503 at 6-30 p.m. on selling by shroffs.

Fine M G Oomra July opened at Rs. 554; and going down by a rupee, steadily advanced to Rs. 555 on buying by Brokers and Marwari shroffs and closed at the same price at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 474 and advanced to Rs. 476 on scattered buying and closed at Rs. 474 at 4 p.m. Fully good M G Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 520 and Rs. 427 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a moderate inquiry from Exporters and Mills and about 2,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, July 5.

Fully Good Broach April/May 503
Fully Good Bengal July 519
Fully Good Bengal December/January 425
Fine Oomra July 556
Fine Oomra December/January 472

LIVERPOOL July 4.

	To-day's Price.
July	16.04—.5
October	14.20—.4
January	13.76—.4
April	nil
May	13.53—.4
Egyptian's November	13.05

LONDON, July 3.

Business was done in Linseed Calcutta at £20/13/9 July/Aug. shipment.
Castor Seed Ex Cawnpore at £25 1/4 July/Aug. shipment to Hull.
Castor oil at £67/-
Australian Wheat at £50 3/4 August shipment to United Kingdom.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	16.04
August	...
September	..
October	14.20
November	...
December	...
January	13.76
February	...
March	...
April	...
May	13.57
June	...
July	...
Egyptians November	18.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 4.

July	15.95
Aug.	15.25
Sept.	14.66
Oct.	14.09
Nov.	13.86
Dec.	13.74
Jan.	13.65
Feb.	13.58
March	13.54
April	13.48
May	13.42
June	13.30
July	13.20

Tone:—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Months	To-day's Prices.
July	15.95
October	14.09
January	13.65
March	13.54

LIVERPOOL ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 4.

M. G. Bengal, "Good"	10.50
M. G., Bengal "Fully Good"	10.10
M. G., Bengal "Fine"	11.30
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.05
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	11.55
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	12.05
M. G. Broach, "Good"	11.90
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.30
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	12.70
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	10.40
M.G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	10.80
M.G. Scinde, "Fine"	11.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 4.

July	20.75
Aug.	20.30
Sept.	19.85
Oct.	18.35
Nov.	18.00
Dec.	17.90
Jan.	17.83
Feb.	17.78
Mar.	17.78
April	17.75
May	17.73

LONDON, July 4.

Monthly figures of exports from America during June, to

Great Britain	41,000 Bales.
Continent	177,000 Bales.
Japan	3,000 Bales.
	221,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, July 4.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
Total Forwarded	48,000
Total Imports	28,000
Total Stock	516,000
Actual Weekly Sales	25,030

MANCHESTER MARKET.

LONDON, July 4.

Not settled but there is an extensive inquiry in cloth.
Yarns:—Restricted.

Water Twist	2
Printers Cloth	46

LONDON, July 3.

Business was done in Linseed Calcutta at £20/13/9 July/August shipment.
Castorseed Ex. Cawnpore at 25 1/4 July/August shipment to Hull.
Castoroil at 67.

Liverpool, July 4.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4.000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1000 bales.
Egyptian F.G.F. spot 16.52 quiet.
Egyptian F G.F. sakels 23.10.

WHEATS.

LONDON, July 4.

Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 47/6 July/-Aug. sellers.
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 46/6 July/Aug. sellers.
Australian 49/0 July/Aug. sellers.
Tone:—Dull.
Choice White Karachi 48/3 July/Aug. sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 47/6 July/Aug. sellers.
Wheat Parcel White Karachi at £48 1/4 July August shipment.
Linseed firm Cottonseed steady Linseed oil quiet Wheat quiet and Rice steady.

WHEAT CARGO.

Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 49/3 May paid.
Baril 63 1/2 lbs. 48/3 May paid.

WHEAT.

LONDON, July 3.

Australian Wheat at 50 3/4 August shipment to United Kingdom.
Wheat Parcel White Karachi at 48 1/4 July/August shipment.
Linseed.—Firm.
Cottonseed.—Steady.
Linseed Oil.—Quiet.
Wheat.—Quiet and Rice Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 5.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-days closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 9 0	13 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 5 0	12 13 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	88 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	81 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Black.. ..	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 6 0	13 0 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 4 0
Barley	37 0 0	..
Castorseed	80 0 0	16 8
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	40 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	7 14 3	
Wheat, A/S	7 9 3	
Linseed, April/May ..	13 9 3	
Linseed Sept.	13 8 9	
Groundnuts J/A ..	79 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	82 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/A	17 8 0	
Cotton seed J/A	5 14 6	

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 4.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed slow and easier at £18 3/4 sellers for July/August shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay closed steadier but quiet at £10 1/2 sellers for July/August shipment.
Castorseed Bombay closed firm at £27 1/2 sellers for July/August shipment. Shippers are asking higher prices.

LINSEED.

LONDON, July 4.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20 11/16 J/A Sellers.
Tone:—Slow demand at easier rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot. Net:—
38 5/8 July sellers.
38 3/0 September/December Paid.

SUGAR.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, July 5, 5 p.m.

Ready prices remained unchanged with improved purchase enquiries, to-day's offtake for local consumptions amounting to about 2,300 bags.
Our Forward market opened around yesterday's closing quotations and remained steady throughout the whole day.
Java market is reported to be easier.
The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 22/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 17/8 per cwt.
Steamer Howra Sh. 22/8 per cwt. F B H.
Steamer Dongra Sh. 22/7 per cwt. F B H
Shipment June Sh. 21/11 per cwt. F B H
Shipment June-July Sh. 21/5 per cwt. F B H
Shipment July-August-September Sh. 20/9 per cwt. F B H.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July 4.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 21/3 July sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 20/10 1/2 July/Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 20/9 Oct./Decr. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 21/1 1/2 Oct./Decr. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 21/1 1/2 Oct./Decr. sellers.

SUGAR.

LONDON, July 3.

Cuban Sugar 19/— July sellers.

RAPESEEDS.

LONDON, July 4.

Firm and dear but not much doing.
Ferozepore Real Bold £18 3/8 sellers for June/July and for July/August shipment to Hull £18 3/8 paid.
Toria closed at £18 3/8 paid and buyers for July/August shipment to Rotterdam and at £18 5/8 sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £18 sellers for July/August shipment.
Yellow Guzerat £19 1/2 quoted Nominal.
Quiet.
Gingelly Bombay Nominal.

RUBBER.

LONDON, July 4.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 11.—Aug./-Sept. sellers.
Tone:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe 10 7/8 July.
Tone:—Steady with fair business.
Rentes 3 p.c. 52 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 1/2
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Business is small and quiet.
Interest day to day loans 1 1/2.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 5th July 1923.
Weekly Bullion Shipments £154.886.

METAL REPORT.

LONDON, July 4.

Tin Block £228 1/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 5.

Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English 3/4	67 0 0
Do. „ 1	63 8 0
Do. „ 1 1/4	63 8 0
Do. „ 1 1/2	63 8 0
Do. „ 1 3/4	64 0 0
Do. „ 2	64 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 5.

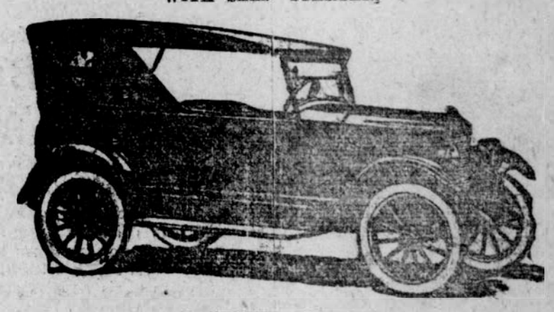
per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English .. 3/4	70 0 0
Copper 1/	68 0 0
Copper 1 1/4	68 0 0
Copper, American .. 1 1/2	68 8 0
Copper 1 3/4	68 8 0
Copper 2/	68 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint	29 0 0
Copper, English Bars	61 0 0
Brass Bars	41 8 0
Pat Klai	63 4 0
Lead, Country	23 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4	64 0 0
„ „ to 1	62 0 0
„ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	62 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	67 0 0
American Copper 3/4	70 0 0
„ „ to 1, 1 1/4 ..	69 0 0

"RUGBY"
(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

Bitumex

DEFIES CORROSION.

It is the highest grade Bituminous Solution that can possibly be produced, and gives maximum PROTECTION TO ALL CLASSES OF IRON AND STEEL WORK.

It will withstand exposure to the most severe conditions, and the condensation of the most confined space. Resists water, heat and acid vapours.

Sole Agents for India and Burma
WALTER ROGERS & CO.,
1, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY. Telephone: 22344.—Telegrams: Impact.
111, Radha Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. Telephone: 1291.—Telegrams: Rogwi.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 5.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No.	14 1/2	1 0 9
Kilahan ..	..No.	20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No.	12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone ..	..No.	12 1/2	0 15 0
David	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No.	10 1/2	0 14 9
Trikamdas ..	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara ..	..No.	10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No.	6 1/2	0 13 3
Light-house ..	..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	..No.	40 /1	1 10 9
„	..No.	42 /2	1 14 0
„	..No.	20	1 3 6
„	..No.	32	1 8 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th July, 1924.
Cotton 1,000 bales.
Wheat 7,430 cwts.
Linseed 17,973 cwts.
Rape, etc. 350 cwts.
Gingellyseed 556 cwts.
Poppyseed nil.
Groundnuts 1,487 cwts.
Castorseed 1,732 cwts.
Rice 2,697 cwts.
Myrabollams 390 cwts.
Cottonseed 4,418 cwts.
Mowraseed 1,214 cwts.
Gram 3,855 cwts.
Juwar 687 cwts.
Masur nil.
Barley 325 cwts.
Bajri 1,327 cwts.
Coal 2,381 tons.

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 4.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 24.

LONDON, July 4.

Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria for July/August shipment to Rotterdam at £18 3/8. In Rapeseed, Real Bold Ferozepore for July/August shipment to Hull at £18 3/8. In Barley, Parcel for May-June shipment at 34/9 and for July shipment to Hull at 35.
Linseed.—Quiet.
Cottonseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Oil.—Quiet.
Wheat.—Quiet.
Rice.—Quiet.

JAMIAT-ULEMA HIND.

The Secretary, Jamiat-Ulema Hind wires from Delhi:—

According to the resolution number two of the Working Committee there will be a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Jamiat Ulemai Hind at Delhi on the 26th and 27th July in which there will be discussed certain important matters. The draft constitution of Imarati Sharwa and the Bhartpore Mosque problem are the most important. On the 25th July there will be a meeting of the Jamiat Tabbghia and on the morning of the 24th the National Pact Sub-Committee will prepare its report. Some other Ulema and gentlemen are invited on account of the importance of the question of Bhartpore Mosques. They also are requested to inform the office of the time of their arrival before the 20th inst.

AMERICAN COTTON.

MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, June 5.

COTTON.

The market continues its paradoxical course, of decided apathy in the face of bullish news, culminating in a sharp break yesterday, on a weekly weather report that could hardly have been worse; the whole period of ten days since the Bureau figures were mailed to Washington has been generally unfavorable and in many sections decidedly so, warranting the belief that the condition to-day is considerably worse than on May 25th. Even if a spell of good weather during the remaining twenty days should arrest deterioration, and even result in the average June improvement of two points, the figure on July 2nd would still be the lowest on record for that date, while with further unfavorable weather it might well be so unprecedently low as to look dangerously like an impending crop disaster.

If, in conjunction with the precarious crop outlook, we allow due weight to the facts, that supplies of old cotton, visible and invisible, at the end of this season, will undoubtedly be the smallest of many years, that our election excitement will be out of the way in a few months, and that everything in Europe now points to general acceptance of the Dawes settlement during the summer, there would seem to be little reason to look for any material decline and many reasons for expecting higher price levels in due course.

We, therefore, consider such breaks as we had yesterday as entirely unwarranted by legitimate conditions and advise buying on such weak spots.

BELFAST LINEN TRADE REPORT.

Linen market for fortnight ending 18th June, 1924:—

Flax.—There is nothing fresh to report either in the Irish markets or on the Continent.

Yarns.—During the past two weeks business in yarns has been quiet, but prices remain very firm. Spinners are in a strong position being well oversold for some time ahead.

Weavers.—Business is at present somewhat restricted; but there is considerable inquiry about which it is hoped will materialize in substantial orders.

Looms are busy on orders booked some time ago, and merchants are still pushing for their goods.

Merchants.—Merchants are still busy with orders booked some time ago, and a moderate amount of new business has been received.

Dress Linen shipments continue steadily, and orders for next season will be placed during July and August. Prices remain firm and no stocks of desirable dress goods are available.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any legal practitioner oblige me by informing whether a monthly rent paying tenant must give possession of his room to the landlord, when he has vacated it, or can he sublet it?—Yours etc.,

A. B. C.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Harwood League—G. I. P. Parel vs. West Yorks Regt.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 8.

The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—West Yorks "B" vs. Bombay Police—Cooperage.

WEDNESDAY, July 9.

The Harwood League—R.G.A. 70 Co., vs. B.B., R.F.A.

THURSDAY, July 10.

The Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana vs Staff.
The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P. All Blacks, Oval.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

July 7 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m
July 8 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 9 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 10 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 8m, Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 11 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 8m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 12 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h 20m.
July 13 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DARUWALA—Kaikhusru Byramji Daruwala, Stationmaster, Bandra, died Sunday 11-45 a.m, funeral to-day (Monday) 7 a.m. (B.T.) at Mohim, Mori Road, (opp. Ry. Station), Adenwala's House.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line s. s. "Macgillivray" left Liverpool on the morning of the 5th instant.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Residents of Matunga (F Ward) are hereby requested to give their names who are using charkhas and spinning regularly and using nothing but pure khaddar as their dress at the Matunga Congress Committee's Office, Visrani Bhuvan, Matunga, G. I. P., to enable the Committee to start an active khadi propaganda work. Working hours of the office from 7-30 to 10 a.m. and 7-30 to 9-30 p.m.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

It was a welcome idea of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation to start three excellent hostels for Catholic young men in the city two years back. The hostels at Girgaum, Byculla and Sonapur are making steady progress. Saturday, the 5th instant, was the second anniversary day of the Catholic Young Men's Association and the occasion was observed in the hall of the Antonio de Souza High School, Byculla. A band was in attendance. After the grand dinner was over, Monsignor L. C. Pera, Principal A. Soares and Mr. C. D'Lima of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., who have the progress of the Association very much at heart, made interesting speeches befitting the occasion. They laid special emphasis on the noble aims and high ideals of the Association.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The following six persons having obtained the largest number of votes have been declared elected members of the Court of the Benares Hindu University by its registered donors for a term of five years under Statute 14 (1) Class III (b) of the Statutes of the University:—(1) Major Ram Prasad Dube, Rai Bahadur, Allahabad; (2) Dr Sir P. C. Roy, Calcutta; (3) Mrs. B. Padma Bai, Principal, Women's College, Benares; (4) the Hon. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Bombay; 5) Babu Kavindra Narayan Sinha, Rais, Benares; (6) Dr. Tarachand, Principal, K. P. College, Allahabad.

RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-40 p.m. to-day (Monday), music by the Bombay Chamber Orchestra, under Mr. E. Behr:—

PROGRAMME.

1. Mazurka Russe ..... Glinka.
2. Chanson Serenade ..... Drigo.
3. Violin Solo—Canzonetta ..... d'Ambrosio.
4. Spring Song ..... Mendelssohn.
5. Minuet ..... Boccherini.
6. Two Bagatelles ..... Fletcher.
7. Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms.
8. News Bulletin supplied by Reuter and the Associated Press of India.

FINED FOR THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, C. C. Mathews was charged with theft of a £10 note, the victim being one Welsh, a fellow passenger on the s.s. China, which arrived in Bombay on Friday from England.

The complainant stated that the accused used to visit Welsh in his cabin when on board the ship. On the 21st June the accused had a conversation with the complainant about some photographs which wee shown to him by the accused. Some time ater complainant desired to go for bath and the accused enquired as to what time h (complainant) would take upon which the complainant said 'about 15 minutes'. On returning from bath the complainant found his vallet under the pillow containing one £10 note and four £1 notes and some documents missing. The matter was immediately reported to Bursar and on his advice a wireless wassent to the Eastern Bank, London for the numbers of the notes given to the complainant. Four days afterwards a reply was received and the Bursar instructed the barber all the barman to be on the look-out for the missing note. After sometime the barma brought in the note and handed it over to te Bursar informing him that he had receied it from the barber who was indebted to him. Inquiries were instituted at once and t was found that the barber received the noteirom the accused. The police at Bombay got anessage from the Bursar to meet the ship orarrival at Bombay and in due time the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded not jilty and claimed the note to be his own.

The Magistrate however, ound him guilty and convicted and sentenc him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 out of whicl the complainant would receive Rs. 150. The ote was returned to the barman.

DACCA MUNICIPAL BARD AFFAIR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, July 5.

Three Commissioners, wose names were removed from the Municipal Board by the order of the Local Government for disgraceful conduct, instituted sts and got a temporary injunction restining the Municipal Board from holding bye-election to fill up the vacancies.

The City Magistrate of Thore was engaged in hearing on Saturdya case in which the Lahore Municipal Comittee has brought a complaint again Bhai Parmanand and Mr. Arjun DevPresident and Secretary respectively, of e local Hindu Sabha, under Section 178 the Municipal Act for the alleged offenceof fixing posters on Municipal Buildings asig Hindus not to go to the polls in the Iunicipal Elections. The case was takeup against Mr. Arjun Dev only as Bhai rmanand was out of Lahore. Mr Arpi Dev was discharged for want of evidei against him. —A. P.

NEW WORLD OF ISLAM.

REV. DR. ZWEMER'S LECTURE.

On Friday evening at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Rev. Dr. Samuel Zwemer of Arabia and Cairo delivered an interesting lecture on "New World of Islam," Hon. Sir L. A. Shah, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, presiding.

Dr. Zwemer at the outset said it was a great privilege to address a distinguished gathering on the Day of Independance when 148 years ago a challenge was thrown down by America concerning equality of all races and creeds and which challenge has been taken up by the new world of Islam by its passion for democracy. The Islam, he said, indicated unity and solidarity. It also indicated geographical unity. The Mahomedans had crossed the seven seas and had settled over all the parts of the world. In North America in industrial centres there were 11,000 Mahomedans while in South America 2,00,000. In Australia there were 20,000, and in British Guiana 15,000,000. In India alone excluding Ceylon the Mahomedan population was 68,735,233. It was therefore a new Islamic world representing one-seventh of the population of the globe. To-day the world had a true picture of what Arabia was owing to the scientific learning and explorations of that sacred country by eminent Savants and Mahomedan Scholars. The world had 25 translations now of the Korane Sharif of which five were in English version, eleven in German and six in Italian languages. The Islamic literature was no more in its obscure or dim past but full of light and vitality and was throbbing with new life. It was giving a new revelation and new light to the world and was reviving human intellect. This new revelation, he said gave a new spiritual life to the world. The Government statistics would show that 50 years ago, there was an appalling illiteracy among Mahomedans but now there was a great educational revival not confined to one country or centre but all over the world. A new day had arisen for the liberty and equality of womanhood.

This great advance of Islam was to a great extent due to the activity of the Muslim press and the Pan Islamic movement. Islam was not a system of politics or a social system but it was theism to its heart and chord. It gave the knowledge of God, fellowship of God and the sense of the presence of God.

After some questions were put to the speaker, votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman terminated the proceedings.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA.

MAHATMA GANDHI PURSE FUND.

Srimati Ratanbai L. Mehta, Joint Honorary Secretary, Rashtriya Stree Sabha, writes:—

The Managing Committee of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha had resolved to present Mahatmaji with a purse on behalf of the women of Bombay on his first visit to the City after his long incarceration and recovery from a deadly disease. The work of collecting money for this object was first started on the 18th March 1924, and a sum of Rupees 834 was collected, acknowledgements of which till the date of 28-3-24 were duly published. The sum thus collected was too small to be presented to Mahatmaji in the name of our City, and so we made a fresh appeal for further contributions and personally started to wait upon many prominent ladies and gentlemen.

At first we had great hopes that our efforts would be successful and that we would easily be able to collect a decent sum of Rs. 10,000 in a short time, from the generous Bombay public, but we are sorry to say that we have been very much disappointed.

It is expected that the money, collected for the purse will be used for the welfare of the women of our own city.

Many members of the Rashtrjya Stree Sabha have come forward as helpers in this cause and their names together with the sums they have collected are mentioned below.

We are glad to tender our heartfelt thanks to an enthusiastic member of the Sabha Mrs. Gangabai Chhaganlal Kantawala who collected a large amount of Rs. 1250. Our thanks are also due to Mrs. Kalavanti B. Motiwala who most ably helped us by contributions from her friends. We also beg to thank all other ladies and gentlemen who have helped us with donations and collections.

The sum contributed till the 28th of March 1924 has been already acknowledge througt the papers. Since then a further sum of Rs. 3 447 has been collected. The list of donors above Rs. 50 is given below.

Some Parsi and Mahomedan ladies have contributed good sums and our thanks are due to them as well as to those other ladies who have helped in collecting the money.

The purse is to be presented in the month of August, and there is yet ample time in whic" to increase the amount. We hope that many more ladies will come forward to help us, and our cherished desire of at least making the amount to Rs. 10,000 shall be fulfilled.

Ladies desiring to help us by donation or collection, shall be supplied with printed cards on their sending full names and adresses to the address given below or our man shall wait upon them with properly signed receipts on an intimation from them by a post card.

The contributions will be received at the following addresses:—

Mrs. Kalavauti B. Motiwala, 91, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

Mrs. Perjn D. S. Captain, 39, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

Mrs. Ratanbai L. Mehta, 2nd Bhoisada, Bhuleshwar.

NAMES OF THE CONTRIBUTORS:—

Mrs. Jajnabai Rajabalh Vishram Rs. 250 Lady Prasanbai Goculdas Parekh Rs. 101 Mrs. Lalitaben Chundulal Yagnik Rs. 101 Mrs. Velabai Vithaldas Damodar Rs. 61 Mrs. Khurshed F. Nariman Vakil Rs. 51 Sreemati Vijayalaxmi Sunderdas Manecklal Rs. 51 Mrs. Gulbai Khurshed Suntoke Rs. 51 a Khoja Lady Rs. 51 Seth Kantilal Vadilal Rs. 51 Bai Jekorebai Ramchandra Bhat Rs. 51 Seth Navachand Hirachand Javeri Rs. 51, Jethabhai Bhatia Rs. 51 Mrs. Gangabai Chhaganlal Kantawala Rs. 51, Mrs. Champabai Naraudas Dalal Rs. 51 Mrs. Chanchalben Mangaulal Ghia Rs. 51, Mrs. Jasudabai T. Desai Rs. 51, Mrs. Oojanbai Anandri Dalal Rs. 51, Mrs. Frankorebehen Keshavlal Rs. 51, Mrs. Hirabaxmi Manecklal Chinoy Rs. 51, Mrs. Motibehen Jivandas Chinoy Rs. 51, a Gujerati Lady Rs. 50

The list of the names of the ladies and gentlemen who have collected money for the R. S. S.

Sreemati Gangabai Chhaganlal Kantawala Rs. 1250 Mrs. Sherene P. Billimoria Rs. 114 Mrs. M. B. Lukmani Rs. 52, Sreemati Saraswatibai Parshotamdas Rs. 59, Sreemati Rajkuvarbai Pardhubai Sharma Rs. 29, Miss Jamonagauri Rs. 41, Miss Hasmukhgauri Bhavsar Rs. 47, Miss G. Vesugar Rs. 49. Ratilal Esq. Rs. 38 Mrs. Kamlagauri Motiram Haridas Rs. 35-8, Motilal Mathuradas Esq. Rs. 21-8, Kuntilal Vyas Esq. 24-14-9, collection from Jain Temple Rs. 26-6, Miss Shanta from Maudvi Pradarchhu Rs. 24-4-6, Mrs. Navnitbai Surajram Zeveri Rs. 20, Sahaljchand Jethalal Shah Esq. Rs. 15-4, Mrs. Jalebai Harshidbhai Shroff Rs. 11, Mrs. Rukshmunibai Ranchoredas Doctor Rs. 114 Mrs. Provabati B Vakil Rs. 11.

Altogether Rs. 4278 have been collected up to now.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

RIGHT OF PREPARING AND SELLING PATENT MEDICINES.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.

Re Bhicka Cullianji and Co. ..... Insolvents.
Motumal Kishandas, a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.
Ranchhoddas Vandeavandas Patware. ..... Claimants.

In this case Mr. Jinnah as counsel for the petitioning creditors appeared before Kajiji J. to apply for an order that the decision of the Official Assignee admitting the claimants' claim to be the assignee of the right of preparing and selling 5 Patent medicines viz. (1) Bakal Ointment (2) Vegetable Hair Tonic, (3) Sanjivan Mixture, (4) Gandiv Anti Rheumatic Balm, (5) Ague Mixture, belonging to the firm of Bhicka Cullianji and Co., be reversed.

Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. H. J. Kania appeared for the claimant.

The facts of this case are: that Messrs. Bhicka Cullanji and Co. were adjudicated in solvents on 21st Nov. 1923. Bhica Kallianji had on 25th February 1922 borrowed from the claimant a sum of Rs. 20,000 on the security of an assignment of their right to prepare and sell the aforesaid patent medicines. Some of the amount so borrowed was repaid and at the date of insolvency a sum of Rs. 17,544 runs due to the claimant. After the adjudication order the claimant appeared before the official assignee and claimed right to prepare and sell the said patent medicines. After inquiring into the claim the Official Assignee admitted the claimant's claim. The petitioning creditor appealed against this order on the ground that though the right to prepare and sell the said medicines was given to the claimants, the insolvents continued to prepare and sell these medicines till the date of the adjudication and that they were therefore 'goods' in the possession order or disposition of the insolvent, at the commencement of the insolvency, in his trade or business by the consent and permission of the true owner, and under circumstances showing that he is the reputed owner thereof, and under sec. 52 (c) of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and that therefore they formed a part of the property of insolvents which was divisible among their creditors.

After very lengthy arguments on both sides the Court dismissed the application with costs, on the ground that the right to prepare and sell these medicines could not be said to be 'goods' within the meaning of Sec. 52 (c) of the Insolvency Act.

A similar application was made in the same insolvency by the same creditor for setting aside the order of the official assignee admitting the claim of Balubhai Gordhandas Patwari, to the goodwill of the business Bhicka Cullianji.

It was stated that by a document dated 2nd September 1923, passed by the insolvents in favour of the claimants, the goodwill of their business was given away by the insolvents to the claimants as a security for sum of Rs. 25 000 advanced to them by the claimants. The official assignee after investigation had admitted this claim.

The learned Judge dismissed this application also with costs in the same grounds as the other application.

Messrs. Kanga and Co. acted for the petitioning creditors.

Messrs. Motichand and Devidas acted for the claimants.

CAUSE LIST.

(Monday, July 7.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.
FOR DISMISSAL OF APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

55-21—Re Indian Arbitration Act and Re Arbitration between Messrs Thakersidas Nandlal and anr, Wadia G and Co, Thakersydas Nandlal, Shivrandas Rammarayendas, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

59-23—Insol No 598-25—Hiralal and Co, Purshotamdas Hurjiwan v Hargowandas Vanmalidas, Pandia and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

53-3- 546-10—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Gangabai widow and ors v The Advocate General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

45-23—L A Reference 7-19, 9-20, 1-21—A Kirke Smith, The Secretary of State for India in Council v Shantaram Narayen Dabholker, Craigie B and C.

124—1945-23—Daphtary F and D, In person, Francis Anthony Cyril Rebello and ors v The Indian Co-Operative Navigation and Trading Co Ltd and ors, Motichand and D, Madhowji and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

4-24 O S 447-23—Dharamsy D and Co, Khoja Jamalbhai Ibrahim v Nanuji Bapuji Kunbare and anr, Judah and S.

0-24—4933-22—N C Dalal and Co, Thakersidas Nandlal v Dattalal Gondka, Captain and V.

1-24—Insolvency Petition No. 123-20—Amarchand and M. In Re Kharsedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co v Messrs Khursedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co, Appellants.

79-12—1160-20—Payne and Co, Rahim Valey Mahomed v Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

15-15—859-13—Shroff D and D, Fatmabai widow v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Mulla and M, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Matubhai J and M.

38-23—1577-23—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Panachand v Manilal Mohanlal, Kanga and Co.

16-24—3745-21—Dastur & Co, Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingji v Tata Sons Ltd, Payne and Co.

7-24—4285-21—Judah and S, Harichand and Co v Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

9-24—2168-22—Ferreira and V, Eular widow and ors v Bhagwandas Hiralal and anr, Purmanand C and J.

2-24—1732-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chabildas Nathoobhai v Maganlal Parbhudas, Mulla and M.

3-24—3348-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Son of Purmanal, Vachha and Co.

6-24—3740-23—Madhowji and Co, J Burjorji and Co v Hasham Mahomed Kala, Edgelow G W and Co.

9-24 4447-21—Daphtary F and D, J K Bubbar and Co v Raghumal Badhsing, Motichand and D.

31-24—2236-22—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy v The Universal Trading Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.

30-24—1184-24—Thakoredas and Co, Bai Saraswatibai widow v Dashrath Bhan Sankultar, Judah and S.

8-24—4302-21—Motichand and D, Raghunath Budhsing v Holland Bombay Trading Co, Captain and V.

11-23—Indian Company's Act and Re Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co, N C Dalal and Co, The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Ltd, In Re The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co Ltd.

0-22—674-22—Payne and Co, The New Piecegoods Bazar Co Ltd v Madhavdas Haridas.

24—3643-23—In Person, Purshram Dattaram Shamdasani and anr v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

7-24—2502-19—Mehta J and Co, Jagesibhai Visram and Co v Chandmal Chaganmal, Kanga and Co.

33-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co, D S Yandi v Torlief Ashland Ltd, M B Chothia.

33-24—4153-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhoy and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

34-24—2036-21—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nasserwanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.

43-24—2171-21—Mulla and M, V Balkrishna Mudaliar v M Shadak Sharappa and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

45-24—In Insolvency 1105-23—Thakoredas and Co, Hartial Narotam Damnia and Amratlal Harilal Damnia.

46-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhai and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

50-24—1343-24—Mantri and Co, Rukhiabai widow and ors v Abdulkadar Mahomedally Raja and anr, Matubhai J and M.

51-24—1969-22—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.

861-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mirzamal Motilal and Co v Gulabchand Hiralal, Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

850-21—J C G Bowen, Harold Liscombe Painter v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

851-22—J. C. G. Bowen, Charles Southey Marston, v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

852-22—J. C. Bowen, Shivlingapa Bhagappa Talwar v The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

2466-21—M V Gokhale, Shamrao Yeshwant v Gopal Yeshwant and ors, M V Gokhale, Mantri and Co.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

2741-21—Sukhtanker and G, Haridas Jiwanji, vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.

2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jinnusingh

2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, vs Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chit.

2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Soodagar and others, vs Bai Ratiat and others, Mehta L and Co.

2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.

2819—M B Chothia, Valimahomed Haji Gani, vs. Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2836-21—Amarchand and M, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs F N Davar,

2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd, vs Messrs Dhanji and Co Bhaisanker K and G.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshah, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and others, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachand, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and others, Mulji Th and C.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal vs Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J

2892-21—Jamsetji R and D, Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and others vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

2622-21—Dalmalkar and Co, Womanrao Anandrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sadanand Judah and S.

2869-21—Malbi and M, Gokuldas Damodar C M Parekh and others, Madhow and Co, Crawford P and Co.

2177-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, vs. Raoji Ghella, N. C. Dalal.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND JESUS CHRIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following letter was sent to the Editor of "The Indian Daily Mail," and is declined, why, I know not! Will you please publish it in the cause of truth?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND JESUS CHRIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY MAIL."

Sir,—I have seen the letters of Messrs. Bergthold, Dhondy and Murray on this subject. Mr. Murray writes, that *"All Christians accept Lord Jesus Christ as God."* If that is so, even Indians will not approve of the comparison of Gandhiji with Christ; for we do not regard Gandhiji as God. But we know, that Christ has been generally spoken of as *Son of God*. And in that sense, Gandhiji is worthy of being compared to Jesus of Nazareth.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BERAR AND MAHATMAJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was painfully surprised to read the sweeping assertions made by you in your issue of 1st instant with regard to the feelings of the Berari people. Your representative is utterly wrong when he says that "the only Province where Mahatmaji's name is anathema is Berar." It is not the Mahatma's name and personality that is anathema to Berar. It may be his policy and philosophy. Nor is it true sir, that "those who sway the Congress executive in that province still swear by Lok. Tilak." They only swear by Lokmanya's philosophy and not his personality. It is nothing but mean to suggest that "some of them are even bitter against Mahatmaji because of his wide-spread influence over the Masses." The Beraris have no reason at all to be against Mahatmaji because of his widespread influence over the Masses. In fact it is their honest desire that as Mahatma he should be honoured everywhere in the world. India is proud of him. They only differ from Gandhi, the politician. But to differ is not to hate him. They have clearly stated their differences with the Mahatma and he must have been thoroughly satisfied with their plain talk; because he does not want hypocrites and blind followers. Your representative says that the Beraris will have no successor to Lok. Tilak. This is false. They have found in Deshbandhu Das a very ardent supporter and follower of Lokamanya's philosophy and principles and so they consider him to be a worthy successor of Lok. Tilak. They are bound to follow him till the last.—Yours, etc.

D. V. KELKAR.

An Executive Council meeting was held at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday. The following dined at the Viceregal Lodge, on Friday:—The Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Innes, Lt.-General Sir John and Lady Shea; Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith and Lady Moncrieff Smith; Col. P. R. Chambers Group Captain and Mrs. J. McIntyre, Mr. R. H. Muir.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PIR.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

BAIL GRANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 2.

This afternoon was resumed the hearing of the case in which four Hindus of Kurla are charged before Mr. Modak, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Pali Hill, Bandra with the murder of a Mahomedan Pir known as Maulana Fakir.

Mr. Haji, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Paul A. Pereira, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. S. R. Oka, B.A. L.L.B., and Mr. Peter De Souza, District Pleader defended the accused.

To-day three more witnesses were examined and the prosecution case was closed. Altogether 16 prosecution witnesses have been examined whose cross-examination has been reserved.

Vaman Keshav, a clerk in the Thana Collector's office produced a petition submitted to the Collector. In this petition signed by Mahomedans it was stated that the Police had made no enquiries regarding the outrage and that, therefore, they requested the District Magistrate to make the necessary enquiries.

The other two witnesses Maruti and Babaji described how the accused had been tied with a rope and how he was beaten.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Accused No. 2, Mahadeo, has not yet been arrested, nor are his whereabouts known.

Accused No. 1 Gore, said on the night in question he having shouted out "chor chor" the whole village joined in the chase. The villagers bound the deceased and assaulted him. He saw through a window some 12 Pathans. He took a lantern and went out of his room. At the back of his house he saw some 10 or 12 Pathans Mr. Desai and two coolies came toward. him. Other persons also came from the village running and they arrested a Pathan near the water tap. The crowd consisted of Hindus and Mahomedans. All the men including himself brought the deceased to a steam roller. He was tied down and the accused sent a boy for the Police. A policeman came there and took charge of the Pathan who was then alive. He was assaulted by all including the accused. The policeman asked the accused to bring the Fouzdar with handcuffs. The deceased was assaulted with sticks. Before the accused called the Fouzdar, Dawood Sulleman a prosecution witness, had a cane stick with a metal knob. He sat on the steam roller and began to beat the accused. The accused then went to the Fouzdar. The Fouzdar telephoned to Bandra and other places and then came to the spot with policemen. Some Mussalmans accompanied him. He went to the place where the deceased was tied to the steamroller. Nobody told him that the deceased was a Maulana or a Fakir. Ten or twelve persons ran in one direction. The accused had not seen the deceased during the last 12 years in Kurla. The accused had no occasion to go to Kossaiwada.

Luxooman Daji, the third accused said he had gone for a marriage feast at Ghatkopar at 7 p.m. and returned home at 11 p.m. He did not know anything about the affair.

Purshotam Gonal the fourth accused, a temple-keeper said at about 9 p.m. as he was having his food 8 or 9 Pathans came to the door of the temple. He ran by the backdoor to his room. He heard shouts of "chor, chor" coming from the house of the 1st accused. He went outside with a lantern. Near Bhanderi's house adjacent to his own he saw a crowd of about 100 men. He did not know where the Pathans had gone. He got mixed up in the crowd, his lantern broke and he got a blow from a stick on his hand. The Pakir was not assaulted. He might have been assaulted by the crowd during his arrest. He was tied and handed over to the police. He was then alive.

The statements of the accused having been recorded after all the prosecution witnesses were examined Mr. Haji said he had made out a "prima facie" case of murder and abetment against the accused under Secs. 302 and 114 I. P. C.

The next hearing is fixed for Friday.

BAIL GRANTED.

Mr. Haji strongly opposed the application of Mr. De Souza for liberating the accused on bail and his worship having rejected the application the defence moved the Thana Sessions Court. Here Mr. Chitre, the Public Prosecutor stated that he had received instructions from the District Magistrate not to oppose the application for bail in respect of all the accused and so they were let off on bail by the Sessions Court.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 4

The Magisterial enquiry into the alleged murder at Kurla of a Mahomedan Pir, known as Maulana Fakir, was concluded to-day at the Pali Hill Court late in the evening by Mr. Modak, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bandra.

Mr. Haji, Bar-at-Law, addressed the Court for two hours. He hoped his Worship would agree with him that he had made out a clear 'prima facie' case against the accused under Sec. 302 I. P.C. (Murder).

Mr. Peter De Souza, pleader for the defence, said he would not like to comment on the prosecution evidence at that stage, and submitted that as it was alleged that the death of the deceased had resulted from injuries inflicted on him the usual practice was to commit the accused to the Sessions. The only question was whether that commitment should be on a charge of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Taking the evidence as it stood the charge, Mr. De Souza submitted might be culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Worship agreeing with Mr. De Souza committed the accused to the Thana Criminal Sessions on a charge under Section 304, I. P. C. (culpable homicide not amounting to murder).

GOVERNOR'S SIND TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 5.

An official notification issued from the Government House, Karachi, to-day says that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson will make a tour of Sind extending from the 10th to the 20th December next. His Excellency will arrive in Karachi by sea on the morning of December 10th, and after a three days' halt will visit in succession Khairpur, Jacobabad, Sukkur, Larkana, and Hyderabad, returning to Karachi in time to leave by sea on the evening of December 20th. A joint Durbar for the Upper Sind Districts will be held at Sukkur and a similar function for the Lower Sind Districts at Hyderabad.

The Punjab Government have, it is understood, issued orders for the prosecution of the author, printer and publisher of "Rangila Rasul." a publication recently condemned by Mr. Gandhi.—A.P.

A Calcutta message of July 5th says:—Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and thirty-one thirty-second once and demand bills were one shilling five pence.

UPROAR IN BARA BAZAR C. C,

SWARAJISTS ASSAULTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

"The Forward" reports that a meeting of the Bara Bazar Congress Committee last evening culminated in assaults on several Swarajist members. One of them was seriously wounded and had to be removed to the hospital.

The meeting was held in pursuance of a requisition signed by several members of the Committee for the purpose of setting aside the election of some of the office-bearers as it was alleged that they did not enjoy the confidence of a majority of the members. It is stated that during the discussion on a technical point, there was uproar; and quarrel arose. Swarajists were asked to leave the hall and on their refusal, the door was closed and the gas light put out and a general *melee* ensued, with the result that several were injured.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT AT WEMBLEY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Indian engineers who may be visiting the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley will be particularly interested in stand No. 101 in the Palace of Engineering, that of the old established firm of Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy Ltd. of Kilmarnock, Scotland, who have offices in both Bombay (Fowler Building, Goa St.) and Calcutta, (Temple chambers, Old Post Office St.) On their stand will be found such a comprehensive display that it is impossible to give even a list of the different items, but there is included a complete range of water meters and apparatus for the control of water supply, valves and fittings of every description, general water works accessories, hydro-electric valves, and barrage equipment for irrigation work.

It will be remembered that in this latter connection Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy have carried out a large amount of work in India and the Far East, especially Siam, and they have in hand, following upon the Badlapur barrage, at the present time a huge contract of 30 steel sluice gates, over 2,000 tons deadweight of steel for the Sarda Canal Scheme on the Nepal-United Provinces frontier. They are showing in the main corridor of the South African section a model of the famous Vaal River barrage, Vereeniging, South Africa, together with a large scale working model of one of the sluice gates whilst in the Cinematograph Hall of the Exhibition a film is shown at intervals, and by request. of the official opening in June 1924 with the gates actually at work. For this job they supplied 26 free roller sluice gates each 25' 0" by 32'6" weighing 26 tons, with reinforced concrete counterweights of 53 tons, the contract price being £164,000.

Also because of considerations of size and weight there cannot be shown actual samples of large water works and hydro-electric valves, including the "Johnson-Boving" patent control valves. As merely typical of Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy works in this direction we have 24" and 30" water valves recently supplied to the Municipality of Bombay, which are electrically controlled from a distance with self-contained electric motors and all the necessary gearing on the top of each valve, whilst another example is a very large 72" diameter electrically controlled throttle valve for the great Tata Hydro electric scheme.

The exhibition of water meters is specially interesting, a specialised section of engineering in which the firm have had over 60 years' experience. This includes the well-known "Kennedy" cold water direct-acting piston meter, as used by water engineers all over the world, and the "Kennedy" hot water meter of the same general design, but fitted with gunmeta. piston, piston rings, and cylinder lining for boiler feed purposes, measuring water at any temperature accurate to 1 per cent. These meters with minor modifications, are also being used with great success for measuring liquid fuel, oils in general, and also petrol, alcohol, solvent naphtha, glycerine, and liquid ammonia.

Another interesting exhibit is the "Glenfield" patent rotary meter, shown in 5 different sizes (3" to 14"), of both "dry dial" and "wet dial" types, whilst Venturi meters are represented by a 12" recording and integrating unit of this type by the British Pitometer Co. Ltd., who are associated with Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy Ltd. Pitot tube meters are represented by the "Cole" recording pitometer, and the "V" notch or "weir" meter by the "Williamson" V-notch or "Weir integrating recorder, whilst finally still another highly ingenious machine is the "Barr and Lennox" apparatus for giving a continuous record, together with an indication of the variation in the level of storage tanks, reservoirs, docks and harbours, and other similar instances in which the depth of water varies almost continuously.

The valve section of the exhibit is equally striking, and it may be stated that the works at Kilmarnock are equipped for a normal output of no less than 80,000 valves per annum of all types, the number of employees being over 2,000. There will be found a complete selection of ordinary water and steam taps and valves, ball valves, reducing valves, together with general fittings such as hydrants, pipes and drinking fountains, but especially electrically operated sluice valves, oil valves and automatic exhaust valves. Finally the "Homeyard" hydraulic valves have been designed as the result of many years' experience in this very difficult section of valve engineering, are now well-known to combine easy operation, reliability, ample area for the passage of the water, ease of repair and adjustment and freedom of leakage even at the highest pressure of 3,500 lbs. per square inch and over.

TILES & MARBLE

Our Quality Defy Competition

SAJAN & CO.,

Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel.

Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS,
1st Floor, BOMBAY HOUSE,
26, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY).

Expert preparations as for the last twenty-two years, both personal and through post for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice. The brilliant success including first place in India in 1923 in the Government Auditor's Diploma Examination (G.D.A.) and prizes secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training. Special arrangements for specialised Banking students reading for the Institute of Bankers' Diploma. (C.A.I.B.) The ex-students hold the highest position in the Accountancy, Banking and Commercial World. Write for prospectus TO-DAY.

DOCTORS
PREFER
ALEMBIC TINCTURES
AND
LIQUID EXTRACTS
WHY

Because they are well-known for their Purity, Standard Quality, Uniformity, and Therapeutical activity.

For Price Lists, etc., please write to:—

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS COY., LTD.

60, Princess Street, Bombay. 6901

LIFE ASSURANCE
IS A NECESSITY AND
COSTS NOTHING

All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.

Write to :—

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
87, Apollo St., Fort.

STEEL SHELVING

FOR

MILLS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.,

ALSO STRONG & HANDSOME

STEEL CABINETS

High wide deep
78" × 39" × 22" outside
72" × 39" × 18½" inside

Double-Doored

Fitted with 5 adjustable shelves.

Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co.,

Near Gas Works, Parel,
BOMBAY.

SHOW-ROOM:
KALKADEVI ROAD.
opposite MORARJEE GOCULDAS CLOTH MARKET.

NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1924.

THE PEOPLE AND THE "LEADERS"

It is difficult for us temperately to express our feelings at the news that the returning health of Mahatma Gandhi has suffered seriously as a result of the tempestuous scenes which took place at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad. While the Mahatma was still in the Sassoon Hospital at Poona we gave it as our opinion, on excellent authority, that he ought to be allowed complete rest for six months and we urged people not to trouble him with their affairs, however urgent they might seem to them, but give him peace for six months. We should like to have kidnapped him then and there and to have transported him to the Himalayas. For what actually happened? The Mahatma, anxious to get back to his life-work, was troubled by no end of visitors in his retirement at Juhu and, being what he is, could not but spend some of his vital force on them. He was tempted to do much more thinking and hard work than he was physically fit to do. Seeing him do so much—indeed much more than many physically robust men could do with comfort—people regarded his recovery as complete and gave up thought of guarding him from pain or worry or anxiety. One would have thought that Indians would have done their utmost to preserve that valuable life, so nearly lost to them Instead of that, they have jeopardised it once again by their amazing inconsiderateness. Mahatmaji is not the man to spare himself; all the more reason why his people ought to spare him. He has been tempted to do work when he should have been *forced* (if necessary) to keep idle; he has been beset with visitors when he should have been *forced* (if necessary) to keep quiet; and, being what he is, he has responded to the human needs of those who came to him as very few human beings are capable of responding, and has been harrowed by his ever-growing vision of the country's need. Thus he was driven on by the very virtue that is in him till he was working at nearly the same pressure as he did in 1921 on about a tithe of the reserve of strength which he had then. He wished to rouse the country from its lethargy and to recall the people from their paralysing wrangles. He wished to save the country from disastrous courses. He thought that he could sway the country as before. Himself the first and most devout of all believers in his gospel, he reasserted it as strongly as he could. He had not realised the treason which had been at work while he was absent. He did not know how many of his former stalwarts had forsaken him. He went to the meeting at Ahmedabad quite unprepared for the display of open infidelity which there confronted him, and consequently he was overwhelmed by grief and shame at the disclosure—grief for his people, shame for human baseness. With the shock the fragile and delusive structure of recovered health collapsed, and he has fallen ill again. We declare that, in our own opinion, all the "views" of all the "leaders", all the Councils and Assemblies, all the quibbles of the wrangling lawyers, are not worth a single tear of the Mahatma. And that is the opinion of the masses of the Indian people, everywhere, in every province. If any harm should come to the Mahatma as the result of the Ahmedabad meeting, the masses of the Indian people will anathematise the so-called "leaders." Mahatma stands for India and has India with him in a sense which can apply to no-one else on earth.

FINANCE AND POLITICS IN INDIA.

The Visit of the Finance Member of the Government of India to the financial capital of India cannot but arouse the keenest interest in the business circles of the city. Sir Basil Blackett paid a flying visit some days ago, when, however, fate seems to have been unkind to him; as no tangible result seems to have come out of that earlier visit. The present visit, it is an open secret in the financial world, is in connection with the loan which it was announced in the last Budget the Government of India intended floating this year in India to the tune of some twenty crores. Sir Basil has promised, of course with the necessary and characteristic circumlocution, not to borrow any more in a foreign market, and thereby place the resources of India under a permanent mortgage to the foreign capitalists. Hence his anxiety to find the ways and means for the Capital programme of the Government of India within India itself is easily intelligible. But the Indian money market is by no means favourably disposed. The Bank rate has remained for the greater portion of the last twelve months in the neighbourhood of 8 per cent. and so the Banks and financial houses who could indulge in the luxury of subscribing to a 5 per cent. or 5½ per cent loan of the Government of India, relying on the Imperial Bank to finance them for these subscriptions, are not to-day in a position to advance much to the impecunious Indian Government. For they have had left for themselves no margin; and, in fact, the terms of the Imperial Bank for financing the subscribers to the Government Loan must have probably involved a good many of these speculators and investors in an unexpected loss. Under the circumstances, then, it is exceedingly problematical if the Finance Member will succeed in persuading the financial community in Bombay that the rapidly reduced Bank rate of to-day is something better than a mere camouflage for hood-winking the Bombay lender. It is conceivable that the intense depression still prevailing in trade and industry, coupled with seasonable rumours engineered with marvellous assiduity about the unsoundness of some of the prominent Indian ventures, may induce the lender or investor to have recourse to the Government Loan, *faute de mieux*. But these small, though genuine, investors cannot meet fully the total requirements of the Government of India; and the latter might accordingly be obliged to threaten a recourse to the London market, which, the Indian business community in Bombay would do well to emphasise, is utterly against the interest of India in the long run. It would be better and preferable for the Government, if they cannot raise the required amount within the country, to suspend their programme of so-called productive works in part at least, rather than borrow in a foreign centre; and we trust to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, whom the Finance Member is scheduled to be visiting this afternoon to see that an assurance to this effect is obtained from the highest representative of the Government in the Finance Department.

Other financial problems that might occupy the attention of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in their discussion with the Finance Minister must include the fate of the last Budget, and its problematical surplus. That surplus is dependent, as we pointed out at the time, upon Exchange being maintained at 1s. 4⅜d. per rupee. It is true, so far the Exchange market has shown a remarkable steadiness, which appears to justify the sanguine calculations of the Finance Minister. But the trade returns of the first two months of the current financial year display a distinct setback over the conditions of the last year. The monsoon is pointedly discouraging so far; the prospects, therefore, of another heavy export season appear to us to be slender, and the chances of a high level of exchange are proportionately lower. Will the Finance Minister, then be able to realise his budgetted rate for his remittances to England? Even if he succeeds in doing so, in the face of these adverse circumstances, he can only achieve the feat by once again meddling with the exchange, which is the most undesirable feature of the present attitude of the Indian Government. There is absolutely no ground now for leaving the Indo-British Exchange in the nebulous state in which it has been left since the disasters of 1920. Lord Reading has staked his financial reputation on attempting to convince critical India that the exchange vagaries of this country were the unavoidable result of world conditions, over which His Excellency's Government has no control, and in which the impeccable and infallible officers of that Government have done everything possible in the Indian interest. But, sad to say, the Indian world remains still sceptical both about the intentions of the Government and their achievements in this department of the public policy of the country. The Indian Merchants' Chamber must demand categorically from the Finance Minister an immediate revision of the currency and exchange policy of the country, and must strain every nerve to see that the change demanded is effected.

But perhaps the question of transcendental importance for the moment is the fate and future of the so-called Taxation Committee. Government have not only made a hash of the whole inquiry by nominating their Johukmis without the slightest regard to the qualifications of the members for the task in hand; they have utterly perverted and misconstrued the country's demand, as voiced in the Central Legislature. What Sir Manekji Dadabhoy asked for last year, what the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna asked for originally in the Council of State again this year, was such an inquiry into the ability of the people of this country to bear the burden imposed upon them, as well as to concert measures for improving that ability by a readjustment of the tax-burdens and by an intensification of the policy of the industrial and economic development of the country, as would form the basis of a further inquiry for the distribution on a more equitable and scientific basis of these burdens between the various governing authorities in the country. With their characteristic muddleheadedness, the Government of India have placed the cart before the horse. They have solemnly instituted an inquiry into the adjustment of the tax-burdens, incidentally taking care to leave out of the inquiry the most substantial portion of the most important tax in the country,—and utterly ignored the more fundamental investigation! Worse still, they have declared that more radical inquiry may follow later on, presumably at the convenience of the Government. This is a disaster of the first magnitude. The watch-dogs of the Indian nation must see to it that it is not suffered to be accomplished to the permanent injury of the Indian people, and the perpetual embitterment of the Indian provinces *inter se*. Government have been disingenuous enough to declare in their resolution announcing the disgraceful personnel and reference of the Committee under comment, that they have consulted with the provincial governments, and have received the *formal* acceptance of the latter. Whatever does this "formal" acceptance mean, will anybody ask, Sir Basil and his satellites or supporters? This is such an important question, fraught with such consequences to the people of India perhaps for a generation to come, that we have no hesitation in impressing upon the powers that be that it is not too late even now to retrace their step and avoid the disaster that is threatening. This is not merely a problem in patronage. It is not simply a question of prestige. Government must understand, if they do not wish to forfeit every claim to be considered intelligent and sympathetic, that neither the personnel nor the Reference to their Taxation Committee is such as to command the least little bit of confidence in the country. The reference must be much wider, and more in conformity with the demands of the Legislature. The personnel must be more and better qualified by special knowledge of the subject to be investigated, irrespective of their favour with the governing clique. Will the Government have the courage to confess their error before it is too late to mend?

The other problems demanding attention and consideration are perhaps not so urgent, though of course none of them of less importance. Thus, for example, the impending problem of separating the Railway Finance from the general finances of the country, which is likely to come before the next session of the Legislative Assembly, has not hitherto aroused that interest and discussion which is among the best of guarantees for a satisfactory solution. The real benefit of this separation, which in principle would hardly be disputed by anybody at this time of day, could only be obtained if the entire control and management of the Railways is under Government, and thus brought under the purview of the central Legislature, if not made responsible to the latter. The Railways form a service of the first importance to the Indian nation; but they have not hitherto been managed so as to result in a net advantage to the Indian nation. Will the new regime promise to remove the crying evils in railway administration? Without such a guarantee, the intended separation may raise up a host of enemies, who will be hard to beat. Similarly the question of the Lee recommendations, in so far at least as they would affect the finances of the country, makes a legitimate subject for discussion with the Finance Minister. If he cannot make any pronouncement on that tangled skein, he may at least be expected, quite reasonably, to give us a glimpse of the hidden springs of action in the proposals to reform or amend the Imperial Bank Act, so as to charge the latter with the task of running to the aid of a sinking Bank, somewhat in the manner in which they acted in connection with the notorious case of the Alliance Bank. Altogether, then, there are many knotty problems of high finance on which the representative of the Government must afford explanation before he can expect his proposals for a loan to be listened to in this city.

Notes of the Day.

The Vaikom Struggle.

Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer asks us to publish the following appeal to South Indians residing in Bombay:—

"I am sure that most of you are aware of the recent developments at Vaikom. They are of a very serious nature. Satyagrahis have been knifed, beaten and in one case chunam was smeared in the eyes of a Satyagrahi with the effect that one of his eyes is in a very serious condition. In spite of all this I may assure you that the Satyagrahis are perfectly unperturbed. I am sure that the recent developments are only a sign of the beginning of the end of the struggle. The Orthodox community and perhaps the Government have really lost patience and these events are only the outcome of their loss of patience. Mahatma Gandhi has sent his message asking for courage and patience. With God's help, I am confident that Vaikom Satyagrahis will display both these qualities to the utmost. But the onlookers have also a part to play. You who belong to South India have a particular duty to perform in this connection. You are far away and so you cannot take part in the glorious fight actively. But I am sure your hearts are throbbing with suppressed excitement when you hear the glorious sufferings of your brothers of all castes before the sacred shrine at Vaikom. Your duty now is to help us with money. Mahatmaji has said clearly that Kerala is to stand on her own legs. All India is to watch, with Madras as the only exception. You know how poor Kerala is in terms of cash. So I appeal to all Madrasis resident in Bombay to give their mite to this holy cause. The end seems to be almost in sight. The final turning alone remains to be taken. I am confident that each of you will do your part in bringing the fight to a successful conclusion. Money can be sent to Govinda Chanar, Treasurer, Satyagraha Camp, Vaikom, Travancore."

Pious Intentions.

Instead of reserving his views on "fellowship," "good-will" and "equality of opportunity" between Indians and Englishmen till he was safely back in England, Lord Willindon would have done better to have given the benefit of his noble views to the official and non-official circles, both Indian and European, in this country, in whose midst it was his good fortune to pass no less than eleven years. All that one heard from his lordship's lips during that period was "sympathy" and "patience." One would have liked to see his lordship preaching "equality of opportunity" to the Todhunters, Davidsons and Knapps of Madras, and the Sheppards, Carmichaels and Curtises of Bombay! How did his lordship himself observe the excellent code of Imperial conduct he has laid down? No doubt, he was always brimming over with "sympathy" for the political aspirations of Indians and always liked to assure them that "one day"—he did not say how distant that day was—Indians would enjoy Swaraj; but, in the meantime, he always deprecated "haste" and "impatience" and did not hesitate to repress with the greatest severity any agitation for hastening the advent of Swaraj. As to "equality of opportunity," that was conspicuous by its absence under his regime, both in Bombay and Madras. Lord Willingdon, however, like the complete optimist he is, always delights to imagine that he possesses many statesmanlike qualities and that he is the author of many noble and statesmanlike deeds, unaware that his lack of initiative precludes his doing anything which could be described as statesmanlike. If Lord Willingdon is really of opinion that the Empire can progress only through "fellowship," "goodwill" and "equality of opportunity," he should carry his gospel not only to Great Britain, but also to East and South Africa, Australia, Canada and all other parts of the Empire where these fundamentals are conspicuous by their absence.

TESTING THE BLADE

(BY C. V. P. SHIVAM.)

Never before in the history of our National life have we all waited so breathlessly as we did to hear the decision of the momentous session of the All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad. Now in a fit of joyous enthusiasm, now engulfed in dark disappointment, we have at last the satisfaction that the leaders have come through the ordeal safe and sound. We may now depend upon it that the Anglo-Indian Press, unable any more to harp upon the one theme of the Congress split, will retreat to its original line of defence, viz., the Paradox of Patched-up Unity. Nay, even those who were parrot-like repeating Mr. Baptista's words "Gandhi digging the grave to bury the Congress or himself in it" in the wake of the Mahatma's famous statement, will now ponder over their own words and exclaim in solitude: "Yes; Gandhi is *the* leader of India"!

But this is only by the way. Amidst the ups and downs of expectancy, we ought not to lose sight of the real significance of the famous resolution as it has finally been agreed upon. We ought not to forget the lull that came on our activities after the Mahatma's imprisonment. We ought not to forget the impetus which this gave to the organisation of the Swaraj Party. We ought not to forget the two years' waste of time in fatricidal war which the lesser leaders were waging for the purpose of usurping the vacant *gadi* of the absent Mahatma. We ought not to forget the loyalty of the masses to the Saint of Sabarmati and his programme in spite of the Swarajist orientation given to the same and widely advertised. We ought not to forget the want of "drive" in the leadership of the lesser leaders and their incapacity to revivify the cooled enthusiasm of the masses and the despair which took possession of the latter. We ought not to forget the desperate anxiety with which even some No-changers commended the Swarajists against the proven Liberals in the recent election campaign. We ought not to forget the Swarajists' realisation of the indispensability of Congress support behind them and the No-changers' realisation of the indispensability of Swarajists for Congress work. We ought not to forget the resultant compromise at Delhi and Cocanada permitting such of the Congressmen as have no conscientious objection to contest and vote in the elections. We ought not to forget that since the entry of the Swarajists into the Councils and the lack of solid Congress work both by the No-Changers and the Pro-Changers, the centre of popular interest has shifted from the Congress to the Council Halls, in spite of the fact that the masses are all along loyal to the Congress and ready to follow if the leaders were but serious enough to lead. Finally we ought not to forget that the wording of the Compromise resolutions at Delhi and Cocanada have deliberately been such as to confound all those who have not been in the secret conclaves of the makers of compromise, as to what the Congress exactly expects them to do.

If we keep in mind the whole of the above chapter of Congress History, the real significance of the Ahmedabad resolution as finally adopted will not be difficult to grasp. It means the realisation by Mahatma Gandhi of the loyalty of the masses to his programme of non-violent non-cooperation. It means the realisation by the Mahatma of most of the Swarajists' want of faith in his Programme, of the incapacity of the No-changers to work out his programme without the co-operation of the Swarajists, of the earnest desire of the masses to see the end of party-warfare within the Congress. The cob-web of uncertainty and doubt which had entangled the masses has now been cleared. It has now been put down in plain words that the Nation, as a whole, still adheres to the five boycotts, that it freely allows the minority thinking otherwise in respect of Council entry to seek for themselves other avenues of activity, but expects them loyally to carry out the instructions of Head Quarters whenever and wherever they are in Executive offices, that those who are not personally keeping up the other four boycotts are unfit to hold executive posts in the Congress and that the Congress voters ought not to elect them in future to such Executive posts if they really care for discipline and soll work.

But there are two more significant points which have come out effulgently in the recent meeting at Ahmedabad. They are the unfaltering loalty of popular representatives to the Congress Constitution and the spotless purity of Mahatmic virtue present in the person of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, who is justly called the Greatest Man in the wdd to-day. It is a fact that Mahatmaji got a majority in his favour while voting on a point of order. But, in fact, the majjity of the Nation's representatives were against him, though the actual voting spoke otherwise. As soon as Gandhiji becan aware of this, the virtue in him triumphedover false delusion with the result that the Mahatma, with a grace all his own, gavein his claim to an immoral victory and pferred the truthful defeat. This is exactlywhat seems to have so much contributed tothe banishment of the doubt and hesitancywhich was characteristic of the earlier pradency of Moulana Mohamed Ali, who, on aother point of order later on, in connection with the Mahatma's Concession to litigan relative to Boycott of Law Courts, stood boldly and told the Greatest Man in thworld "No, Sir, you are out of order!"

Well, Ahmdabad has at last sent out the clarion of "Back to work! Swarajists and No-chngers, Back to work!" The coming six mths constitute the period of test, a severetest both for the Swarajists and No-Changers. The blade has now been set to thsharpening wheel and the Mahatma has ken in his hand the driving strap. So roon, thou noble wheel! Shine forth, thou acious blade!

LONDON CONFERENCE

INVITATION PROPOSALS.

TERMS OF PROTOCOL.

LONDON, July 6.

The invitation proposes that the protocol should include a stipulation establishing, in the event of flagrant failure on Germany's part, an authority that will decide with regard to the execution of the Treaty.

Engagements into which Germany shall enter according to the Dawe's Report will rank before those imposed on her by the Treaty of Versailles. Therefore, the British Government is of opinion that the task of deciding the question of flagrant non-execution cannot be entrusted to the Reparations Commission, the functions of which have been strictly determined by the Versailles Treaty. It is proposed that recourse should be had to the Financial Commission of the League of Nations. The protocol will also include a clause providing that differences with regard to the interpretations of this stipulation should be referred to the International Court of Justice. The invitation emphasises that M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald have not entered into any engagement and says it is proposed that as soon as the Conference has arrived at definite accord. Germany shall be invited to meet the Allies in discussions, but not for the purpose of being confronted with a document in the final form to be accepted or rejected.—Reuter.

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE.

MACDONALD INVITES UNION GOVT.

LONDON, July 6.

Pretoria.—It is learned officially that Mr. MacDonald has invited the Union Government to attend the Conference preliminary to the Inter-Allied Conference. General Hertzog has not nominated any delegate to this Conference, but has asked Mr. MacDonald to keep him informed of the development, and expressed his willingness to cooperate with His Majesty's Government in any action which he thinks will tend to the achievement of a fair and reasonable settlement.—Reuter.

CONSULTATION FOR DOMINIONS REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, July 5.

It is understood that the Dominions representatives in London will shortly be consulted with regard to the form of the Dominions' representation in the Conference of 16th July, whether by High Commissioners or otherwise.—Reuter.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

CASTE HINDU OBSTRUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, July 5.

Satyagrahis marched yesterday and were obstructed by caste-Hindu obstructionists as usual.

Complaints have been lodged by Police against the assailants of Satyagrahis particularly on those that were concerned in last Sunday's attacks. Police are also making investigations but several of the miscreants are reported to be in hiding to evade arrest.

The Nair, who smeared a Satyagrahi's eyes with *chunam* (lime) is reported to have committed suicide.

Mr. Mamaswamy Naicker, who has proceeded to Erode on private business returns to Vaikom and will appear before the Second Class Magistrate in accordance with summons issued against him.

PASSPORT TO BABU S. P. GUPTA.

S. OF S. DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

The "Leader's" London correspondent wires that the Secretary of State has refused to interfere in the discretion of the Indian authorities regarding the refusal of passport to Babu Sesiva Prasad Gupta.

MR. PATHEK'S CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

An Udaipur message says: At the resumed hearing of the case against Mr. Pathek before the Special Tribunal the accused pleaded not guilty of the charges of keeping proscribed literature, disobeying orders and abetting sedition.

The Amir of Afghanistan is reported, says the "Pioneer," to have recently singled out for special favour Yar Mahomed Khan Popaldai of Deh Khawajo in Kandahar Province who brought up his nephew and his own son who was not on the list for conscription under the Recruiting Law. The Amir sent him the Order of Sidamanat (sincerity) with a *farman* and Rs. 2,000 which was presented in an open Darbar.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water

88871

BUILDING TRADE CRISIS.

THE STRIKE BEGINS.

600,000 MEN AFFECTED.

LONDON, July 5.

The building trade strike, involving 600,000 men, began this noon. The Court of inquiry into the dispute began hearing evidence for employers and operatives. The latter gave evidence under protest against the terms of reference.

The Communist Party has issued a manifesto, congratulating the workers on the stand against the "insolent and arrogant challenge of the building trade's employers" and suggesting that Government should take steps to carry on the building of houses by workers by direct labour and pay the increased wages as demanded by workers.—Reuter.

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.

LABOUR CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

LONDON, July 6.

Geneva.—The International Labour Conference ended after passing *inter alia* by 73 votes to 15 the first reading of the Convention for the suppression of night-work in bakeries giving a seven-hour break during the night time. The second reading has been postponed until 1925. The prohibition applies both to the employers and the master-bakers.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

CHANCELLOR'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Between seven and eight hundred graduates, including twenty ladies received their degrees from the hands of His Excellency the Chancellor at the Convocation of the University of Calcutta this evening. Over three hundred graduates could not be present. In the course of a lengthy address, Lord Lytton paid feeling tributes to the memory of Sir Ashutosh Mookerji, Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri and Dr. Dunn. His Excellency deplored the absence at the function owing to ill-health of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, the Vice-Chancellor.

Dealing briefly with the affairs of the University, Lord Lytton said that its future was not very clear, and in the absence of a controlling hand was likely to become yet more obscure. But he could make one statement, specific and unequivocal, in both capacities in which he had relations with the University. Whether as its Chancellor or as the Governor of the Province he had only one desire, namely, to assist the University to extricate itself from its difficulties as soon as possible, to establish and maintain friendly relations between the University and Government, and to broadbase its financial stability on a foundation of reciprocal understanding, which would have its roots in mutual trust and be free from any suspicion of restraint or domination. As regards the deficit disclosed in the University Budget, they were pledged to its liquidation. That pledge they would honour in due course, and the only reason why no provision for that purpose had yet been made in this year's Budget was because they were still awaiting the detailed statement of their liabilities for which they had asked so as to enable them to determine the exact amount of assistance the University required. His Excellency said: —Do not let any one suggest that the Government of Bengal cannot afford to support its Universities or that it has any wish to curtail their academic freedom as the price of its assistance. There is no foundation for either suggestion.

POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENT.

In dealing with the Post-Graduate Department the Governor said an endowment raised for that Department would be a tribute to Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee's memory and would be a real memorial to his name. In that task Government would not shirk its share, but His Excellency thought that in uncertain problems of the future, Sir Ashutosh would have preferred to see his beloved University Post-Graduate Department placed as far beyond the reach of Government influence as possible by being independently endowed. On this point Bengal would in due course indicate its wishes by the response which it made to any appeal Sir Ashutosh Memorial Committee of the Senate might issue. His Excellency appealed for cooperation in consolidating the position gained for advanced studies by the University under the guidance of Sir Ashutosh and to remember that the essential corollory of that work of consolidation must be a careful examination and strengthening of the supports on which that advanced position was based. In that great task money would also be required and Government would do its share. But money alone would not be sufficient. If they were to succeed, they must put aside all other considerations than that of the welfare of students for whom they were responsible, and with a single mind and united efforts resolve to be satisfied with nothing less than the best which it was in their power to give them.

His Excellency addressing the students urged them to devote themselves to social service and said if they did nothing else at least each one of them should contribute to the formation of public opinion in the centre in which he lived. Education had taught them to think for themselves and not to be led away by every wind of political or social emotion.

Paris.—The Maharaja of Kapurthala has been created a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour with His Majesty's assent.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

UNENDING DEADLOCK.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN DILEMMA.

LONDON, July 6.

New York.—77 ballots having failed to remove the deadlock in the election of a Democratic presidential candidate the Democratic Convention has adjourned till Monday after passing a resolution requesting the managers of all candidates to confer and try to come to an agreement.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

FRENCH NOTE TO ALLIED GOVTS.

LONDON, July 6.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says: —At important meeting to-day M. Herriot, M. Barthou, M. Nollet and M. Clemenstel have agreed on the main provisions of the note which will be handed over to the Allied Governments before July 16th in order to set forth the French views.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH DIVERGENCES.

TENTATIVE AGENDA DRAFTED.

LONDON, July 5.

Paris.—The air is somewhat clearer as the result of Sir Eyre Crowe's explanations, but according to an official statement, the divergences between Britain and France still persist regarding the scope of the London Conference. Mm. Herriot, Barthou and General Nollet and Departmental Chiefs assembled at the Quai d'Orsay and drafted a tentative agenda for the London Conference which will be circulated to the participants.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF RUHR.

LONDON, July 6.

Berlin.—Commenting on the Paris newspaper report that the German Foreign Minister has demanded the prior or simultaneous evacuation of the Ruhr as a compensation for the obligations exceeding the Treaty of Versailles which it is proposed Germany should undertake, "Die Zeit," Herr Stresmann's organ says this demand has undoubtedly been made. It emphatically declares that without an indispensable certainty with regard to the military evacuation of the Ruhr no final result can be attained at the London Conference.—Reuter.

HERRIOT PLEADS FOR AMERICAN AID

LONDON, July 6.

Paris.—The Havas Agency says:—Speaking at the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of the Independence Day, M. Herriot recalled how America had helped France during the War and added that the work started then was not yet finished. He pleaded with the United States for aid in repairing the ruin and misery in the world and to see justice done in co-operation with France who would give her utmost financially and morally with a view to securing peace and justice.—Reuter.

"TORPEDOING CONFERENCE & M. HERRIOT

ALLEGATION AGAINST THE OPPOSITION.

LONDON, July 6.

Paris.—The Left organs assert that the Opposition has deliberately exploited and magnified the incident with regard to the invitations to the Conference with a view to torpedoing the Conference and M. Herriot.—Reuter.

LT. COL. F. H. HUMPHRYS.

LONDON, July 6.

His Majesty the King granted an audience to-day to Lieut.-Col. F. H. Humphrys and conferred Knighthood and invested him with the insignia of Knight-Commander of Order of the British Empire.—Reuter.

Lt.-Col. F. H. Humphrys who was the first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan in 1922 was born in 1879. He served in South African war in 1900-1901 and entered Political Department of the Government of India in 1903. He served as Private Secretary to Chief Commissioner N. W. F. Province. Having served as Assistant Commissioner, Hazara (1907), Deputy Commissioner, Bannu (1910), he was appointed Political Agent North Waziristan in (1915). He was Political Agent, Khyber in 1919 and Foreign Secretary to the Government of India in (1921).

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Constitutional Enquiry Committee will reassemble at Simla in the first week of August and continue the sitting throughout the month.

Lord Chalmers has been elected Master of Peter House, Cambridge.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

BRILLIANT OPENING CEREMONY.

ATHLETES OF 44 COUNTRIES PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, July 5.

Paris.—The city was beflagged for the brilliant ceremonial in connection with the opening of the Olympic Games. Packed stands at the Stadium applauded the arrival of President Doumergue and the Prince of Wales and enthusiastically cheered the procession of white clad athletes, representing 44 countries, headed by South Africa round the arena. Each nation's flag was dipped as it passed the Presidential Tribune, and the athletes finally formed up in the bright green centre of the Stadium presenting magnificent pictures of youth and fitness against the blue and gold colour scheme of the Stadium.

The Americans' mighty quota was tumultuously welcomed by their compatriots and the splendid British contingent was headed by the Cameron Pipers, followed by a bevy of English girl competitors who were accorded a rousing reception. The Assembly was thrilled by the sudden appearance of a flying-boat flying over the Presidential Stand at a height of 500 feet, with a cinema operator daringly leaning out of the boat. Then there was sudden silence and President Doumergue rose and solemnly proclaimed the games open.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 5.

The following are the closing scores in county and other cricket matches which which started to-day:—

Kent versus Sussex at Tunbridge Wells:—Kent made 190 Woolley scoring 87. Tate took 7 wickets for 48. Sussex have made 139 for 7. Cook contributing 65.

Essex versus Surrey at Southend:—Essex scored 109, Sadler taking 5 for 39 and Fender 4 for 32. Surrey have made 198, Hitch scoring 54. Lounden took 5 wickets for 97 and Eastman 3 for 32.

Yorkshire versus Middlesex at Sheffield: —Middlesex made 358 runs, Hendren and Bruce contributing 99 and 88 respectively. Robinson took 5 wickets for 59 runs. Yorkshire have made 2 for the loss of no wickets. Rain interfered with the play.

Warwickshire versus Hampshire at Birmingham:—Warwick made 226, Parsons scoring 106. Kennedy took 7 for 60. Hampshire have made 27 for 1.

Notts versus Lancashire at Nottingham: —Lancashire made 267 for 9, E. Tyldesley contributing 72.

Gloucestershire versus Derbyshire at Gloucester:—

Gloucester made 103 for 4. Rain interfered with the play.

Glamorgan versus Worcestershire at Swansea:—Glamorgan made 186 Root taking 4 for 82 and Pearson 4 for 61. Rain interfered with the play.

Northants versus South Africans at Northampton:—:

Northants made 157 Jupp contributing 84. Blanckenberg took 7 for 57. South Africans have made 191 for 6, Mourse scoring 62 and Taylor 57, not out.—Reuter.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, July 5.

Wimbledon was packed to-day. The weather was fine and cool after morning showers. In Ladies' Doubles, Miss Wills was the outstanding player. The British players, however, despite Mrs. Covell's frequently serving double-faults led 3/1 and 4/1 in the first set. The American pair hit harder, and won the set 6/4. The British pair played better in the second set, and took games with the service up to 4/4, but they failed at the critical moment, the Americans winning the set 6/4. The play in the match was generally unworthy of the Final.

In the Final of Men's Singles, Borotra played a very speedy game. He followed his service to the net, and cut up returns. This performance of his was most spectacular. Lacoste countered Borotra's efforts with effective lobs. Borotra appeared to be tiring in the third set and occasionally netted his volleys. In the fourth set nineteen-year-old Lacoste fought gallantly against his more experienced opponent and drew level. In the fifth set, play was very dour, Lacoste leading 2/2, 3/2 and 4/3. Then Borotra equalised 4/4, and won the next two games. His smashing and volleying were superb and evoked very great enthusiasm.

In the mixed Doubles, fine tactics of Gilbert and Miss McKane kept the game out of the hands of Godfree. Consequently, Mrs. Shepherd Barron took the brunt of the attack, and was overwhelmed, despite her game response.

In Men's Doubles, Washburn was weak in the opening set, but, thereafter, his backhand volleying was the best feature of the game. There was a most exciting interlude in the fourth set, Washburn and Williams severely punishing their opponents with short lobs. The couple had only their own service game to win for the Championship, but at the crucial point Williams served a double fault after which he failed to recover his form. Both pair are American.—Reuter.

A Salem message of July 5, says: A goods Train running from Calicut to Jolarpet capsized at Morapur. Three vehicles including an engine were smashed. A relief special was despatched from Salem early this morning. Number ten and twelve mail trains arrived in Salem five hours late. Trains are running through. No loss of lives has been reported.—A. P.

LOKMANYA'S STATUE

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S MOVE.

REFERENDUM OF RATEPAYERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 5.

The Poona City Municipality at its meeting of the general body held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar decided to erect a full-size marble statue to the memory of the late Lokamanya Tilak prepared by Mr. Wagh, Bombay artist, and to unveil it on the 22nd in front of the Municipal market. Special importance attaches to this resolution in view of the fact that at the instance of the Government of Bombay an injuncion has been already issued not to pay any amount from the Municipal treasury in this account and a civil suit has been filed to recover Rs. 6,000 already paid to the artist as a part payment of Rs. 16,000 the price of the statue. With a view to avoid delay owing to the technicalities the trustees of the "Kesari" and the "Maratta" institutions have offered to pay Rs. 10,000 to the Municipality to cover the balance of the price and expenses incurred incidentally. A letter to that effect was read out at the meeting. A referendum of the ratepayers in the city is being taken on the question in order to strengthen the hands of the Municipality against the Government.

It was also resolved to present an address of welcome to the High Priest of Bohri Community on his visit to Poona next week.

ADDRESS TO BORAH HIGH PRIEST.

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 5.

At a meeting of the Poona City Municipality held yesterday evening Mr. Hidayat Mulla Tyebali proposed that on behalf of the inhabitants of Poona City an address of welcome be presented to His Holiness Sardar Saydedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb, High Priest of the Dawoodi Borah Community, and first class Sardar of the Deccan, as a mark of respect and token of goodwill. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Gaupal, M.L.C., and was carried unanimously.

The Sardar Saheb will be received on behalf of H. E. the Governor by an A.D.C. who will place at his disposal a state conveyance for the procession organised in his honour.

Mr. Sheik Yakub, M.B.E., Oriental Translator to Government, the Hon'ble Mr. E. Haroon Jaffer and the leaders of the various castes and creeds are arranging to give the Sardar Saheb a fitting reception.

THE AHMEDABAD MEETING.

A SIKH LEADER'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 5.

Sardar Mangalsingh has returned from Ahmedabad. In an interview he admired the calm attitude of leaders in the heated discussions at the All-India Congress Committee meeting. He said that this was due to the influence of Mr. Gandhi. He said that all Congressmen unanimously declared that the Sikhs should be helped in their struggle. Mr. Gandhi looked upon sacrifice and non-violence of the Akalis with admiration and respect. Mr. Gandhi had studied much about the Sikh religion in jail and had a good deal of faith in the Gurus, and Shabdas of the Granth Sahib were frequently recited in Mr. Gandhi's Ashram. It is learnt that Mr. Gandhi intends to commence his tour programme from 1st August of the anniversary of Mr. Tilak's death and will, by that time, visit the Punjab.

A SENSATIONAL CASE IN BHIWANI.

A MILL AGENT AND HIS SON IN TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHIWANI, July 5.

Three cases in which five persons, including Rai Bahadur Tarachand Lookna das, Agent of the Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited and his son, Murlidhar Tarachand and Mr. Shiva Potdar, the Manager, along with two chowkidars are charged under Section 409 I.P.C. (Criminal Breach of Trust) 436 I.P.C. (Mischief by Fire), and 420/511 I.P.C. (attempted cheating) came up today for hearing before Sardar Dalipsing District Magistrate, Hissar.

The prosecution alleged that the accused drew various amounts from the Company's funds for payment of contracts entered into by the Company but which were cancelled afterwards, which sums, it was alleged, were credited to the private account of the accused.

The accused is further charged with causing fire to the Spinning and Carding Department of the Mills with a view to getting the insurance money on that portion of the building.

Owing to difficulties of the cases and the large number of witnesses to be examined, it was ordered that the case be transferred to the file of Mr. F. S. Connar who has been appointed Special Magistrate to try the cases at Bhiwani. The dates for the hearing at Bhiwani has not yet been fixed.

ISLAM IN INDIA.

HISTORICAL SURVEY.

A CHARGE REFUTED.

The following is a summarised translation of an article on Islam and its history in India contributed to the "Maarif" by Maulana Suleman Nadvi:—

Our Aryan friends are much astonished at the rapid growth of Islam in India. During the last thousand years or so Moslem population has multiplied to 70 millions—a large number indeed! This is a matter of pleasant surprise, and the explanation of this phenomenon (if we may call it so) can be easily found. The history of any religion will reveal the fact, that its spread is due to certain definite reasons and circumstances. If we can account for the spread of Vedic, Buddhist, and other religions, in India; we can as well, account for the diffusion of Islam in India. Many Christian missionaries unjustly allege, that Islam was spread through the agency of the sword, not remembering what repressive and oppressive measures were adopted by the Roman, Spanish and Russian Emperors to promote the propagation of their own faith. The struggle between the Protestant—and Catholic Kings of Europe, the sake of promoting their own creed need not be repeated.

The Hindu Rajahs too cannot be wholly exempted. If it is so, are Mohammadan Emperors alone to be blamed, Islam, above every other religion, plainly tells us, that Religion is faith and faith cannot be forced upon any one by any means, much less by the sword. Islam society prohibits *compulsion* in matters of religion. The Holy Quran is sufficient proof for this. But supposing, it was mainly due to the tenor of the sword, that Islam found it's place in the world's religions, how can we account for the fact, that it also prevails in distant regions, such as Africa, China, Malya, Siam, Anam, and in many other places, where Muslim Emperors, and soldiers had never had the opportunity to unsheath their swords? How can a religion whose existence depends on the sword, survive as a living faith, influencing the lives of so many millions!

Take the case of India, we know that the influences of the Muslim and Tartar invasions was confined mostly to Agra, Delhi, Oudh, Bihar, and the Deccan, and yet the Muslim population in these provinces, is comparatively small, while in the remotest districts, which were free from fear of the sword, the Muslim population shows a marvellous increase. Is this fact not enough to refute the false allegation, that Islam owes its success to the sword or scimitar? Even in Rajputana we find Moslems, though the Rajputs resisted the Mahomedan armies in a memorable way and were never thoroughly subdued.

To come to the present time from 1857 to 1921 the Moslem population has increased by 2 millions, though there is no Mahmood to enforce Islam at the point of the sword.

The real causes of this rapid progress are briefly noticed below. In order to understand the first—and most important—cause which promoted Islam in India, we must go back to ancient times, when the Arabs held most friendly relations with the Hindus,—and carried on a brisk trade with them in spices, etc. By the rise of the Holy Prophet in Arabia, the Arabs became Moslems. This new faith stirred their hearts in all earnestness, and henceforth they began to take a lively interest in carrying on missionary work amongst the Indians. Within a short time, much honest work was done, and Islam shed its pure light in Malabar, Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, and the people sincerely believed in Islam. Thus the first important step was taken—not by a policy of blood and iron, but by a peaceful, honest policy. We must now turn our attention to Sind, which plays an important part in the history of Islam. Sind was a part of the Persian Empire and when Persia itself fell into the hands of the Mohammadans, Sind naturally came under Moslem Rule. Mahammad Kasim was the first man who practically conquered Sind, but within a hundred years, after the conquest Sind was lost, though the real conquest—the conquest of the hearts of the people was little affected. Islam was deeply and firmly rooted, and could not be eradicated. The birth of Islam and the decline of Buddhism took place at the same time. So, when Moslem Arabs came to Malabar, Ceylon, Sind and Gujarat, they came into contact with Buddhism and Jainism and not with Vedic Brahminism.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

Islam first made its appearance in Southern India and it is traditionally related, that the King of Malabar was the first man to accept Islam, though he did not openly confess it. He visited Arabia and died in Yoman.

In the neighbourhood of Malabar, and all around it, there dwelt from very remote times a race of men who were primitive and had no form of definite religion or worship. They were called Nayars, and were despised and humiliated by the high class Hindus. Caste System in its most orthodox form prevailed. The status of woman was at its lowest pitch. This state of affairs was conducive to the advancement of Islam amongst the people. At this critical juncture when the Nayars were wishing for a better and more humane state of things, Moslem merchants visited the place, and a new era dawned! The oppressed people were engaged by these Arab traders in their services and they were kindly treated. Islam was preached to them, and they gladly accepted it. They were included in the common brotherhood, the Arabs married their women, and thus the Nayars were raised to a better and more respectable position. This had a bene-

(Continued on page 8.)

MEMORIES OF S. AFRICA.

"NOT AFRAID OF INDIANS' DESTINY."

MESSIAH OF HIS PEOPLE.

MAHATMA'S WORK IN S. AFRICA.

MRS. NAIDU'S FAREWELL TO DURBAN.

A farewell meeting in honour of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was held in the Durban Town Hall on Thursday night the 22nd May when the Hall was crowded with Indians and there was a large attendance of Europeans also. Sharp at 8 p.m. the guest of the evening entered the Hall accompanied by the Chairman, Mr. Leon Renaud, and was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

The Chairman (Mr. Leon Renaud) addressed the meeting as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are assembled to-night to say farewell to Mrs. Naidu. I am sure I am voicing the expression of all of you when I say that although we are pleased to meet Mrs. Naidu to-night, our pleasure is somewhat diminished by the idea that she will soon be leaving our shores. But wherever she is and however far she may go, her presence will always be in the soul of every Indian in South Africa.

When Mrs. Naidu came here you were somewhat down-hearted, but she had been a very little time among you when it braced up your courage, and you felt that after all there were many nice things in this country and in life held out to you, and all on account of this spirit that Mrs. Naidu has known how to inspire into every Indians in South Africa, and the good example she has given them. The energy with which she had fought your case and the simple-mindedness with which she has always gone on her straight path, must have told in the long run, and must result in benefit not only to yourselves but to the whole community in South Africa.

The time has now come when she must say "farewell" because apparently she is a lady that has great work to do. I think the way she has undertaken her work and the way she has worked during the short time she has been among us shows to every one of us what is likely to be the life of the good lady. It is a life of work and travel and work again, and all along for the freedom of her own people. You all know and you all realise the benefit of the work she has done for you, so it is useless and I need not to-night remind you of it, but there is one thing that I may say, that the European community as well as the Indian community must have appreciated the good work that she has done for their cause. She has now seen South Africa from one end of the country to the other. She has been feted all round wherever she has gone, and I was glad to see in a speech she made in Rhodesia that she stated she had been well received everywhere else in South Africa. Of course it could not be otherwise. Now the time has come when she has to go and all her Indian friends have come round to-day to show her their appreciation. I can see faces round this hall everyone full of gratitude for what she has done. Our presence to-night will be to her a testimonial of the appreciation of the Indian community for the work she has done and what the Secretary of the Congress and the other speakers are to say will be better expressed than what I can do myself; but still I hope that Mrs. Naidu when she has left this country will always have a good remembrance of the treatment she has received here and of the good work she has done among us." (Applause).

MRS. NAIDU'S REPLY.

After a few more speeches Mrs. Naidu who was greeted with loud applause, rose to address the meeting. She said:—

"Are you not tired of listening to me speaking? I am so tired of making speeches. But you have been so long suffering and your ordeal of polite listening is almost over. I am really going away in three days from now, and by next week you will be suffering from the pleasant reaction of not having to listen to my speeches, my platitudes, my good advice about unity and all those humdrum things which I have been carrying through the length and breadth of this country, and I think it is time for me to go home now, not because you are tired of me; you know more about my public life probably than my private life, but I have some children who have brought me up very strictly, and yesterday among my letters I found a letter from a stern young daughter saying, "don't you think it rather vulgar to be spread over a column and a half everyday in the newspapers." She goes on to say, "I hope you will be deported soon." (Laughter.) Then she saying in another letter, "of course you did not teach us geography properly, but we understand that Africa is a huge series of veldts with straggling villages of Native Africans. Is there not enough room for you and Smuts and the editor of the "Cape Times" in the veldt." So you see they begin to feel that their mother might be outsaying not her welcome but the allotted space in South Africa. But to make up for this stern young daughter I have a very kind son. He is not in India, he is in Germany, and he writes, "it is unavoidable that you should be such a success. Courage and hope always come from the mouth of a woman." (Applause.) So I have a kind of analysis as well as a synthesis of my mission and work; my comparative failures or success in South Africa.

But I see that from the mouths of your representatives you express a hope and a wish that I may return. I even see that in view of the many friends that I shall have to make and the many thousands I have made, the Natal Indian Congress have handed me a card-case full of cards. Their kindness to me has been unspeakable and in their hands I am well content to leave the destiny of my people. When I arrived in South Africa about three months ago I hardly knew a soul, white, black, or brown, in this country and to-day I am going back overwhelmed with the consciousness that many millions of picture-postcards will be necessary for me to keep in touch with all people I know; because it is part of my social rules to send at least once a year a remembrance to my friends. But what a tax on my memory to remember all the names and addresses of all the people! But though my memory might find it a tax to remember the names my heart will never forget their kindness, their sympathy the hope and inspiration they have given to me—a lonely pilgrim in a very difficult and perilous path in a strange country—and yet it was the hands of strangers supposed to be antagonistic enemies who helped me and encouraged me, re-lit the flickering torch that was almost extinguished in the stream of despair, and said to me "take courage, be not weary of hoping, for hope is God-like, it creates the conditions of its own fulfilment." I am very thankful therefore that I came to South Africa. When I arrived at Pretoria I confess I was very nervous, because you see distance does not always lend enchantment; it sometimes casts nightmare shadows on one's imagination. When I landed in South Africa I really felt I was doing a very heroic thing. I said, here is a dreadful country; every time a white man looks at you he curses you, every time your shadow falls across a white man he literally goes for you with whatever instrument he might possess at the time. I really believed it and I wondered—you will be surprised at my ignorance, but my ignorance was as vast as my daughter's—and I really thought that Indian would have to be hiding in holes, that they dare not show their faces in the streets, and I thought if I did go on to Durban I wonder if I could get a taxi or a carriage to take me anywhere; whether the Indians would be allowed to come so far as the docks to receive me; shall I get a porter to carry my luggage! These were the kind of things that made me think I was doing a heroic thing in coming to South Africa. But there was nothing heroic because there was a welcome; there were decorated motor cars, and many hundreds of welcome faces and voices. I had said to myself. "I am going to be extremely unhappy, everybody's hand will be against me and I shall be humiliated from the moment I land to the moment I leave." But what a happy disappointment! what an agreeable surprise! I came, I saw and I loved the people. I am not going to say with the arrogance of Cæsar "I came, I saw, I conquered." No! But I came, I saw, and I loved the people of South Africa. I feel that after all it is not a matter that South Africa was a new country to me; that my own compatriots were as much strangers to me as the native African races, or the conquering European races. I began to realise how true was my proud boast that I do not know the barriers of race or creed or colour or caste or language, because the moment I came to South Africa I felt I had come home. There are those that may not know it, those who may think they are strangers, those who may think I am an alien, but there was something in Africa that bade me remember I had come home to Africa. Why is Africa a home! Why is this country, this sweet rich South Africa a home for one's spirit. Because, as I have said so often before, this Continent reminds me of the early history of India. Because it is so vast, so rich, so full of possibilities, so impregnated with prophesies, so teeming with the manifold destines of manifold people, is waiting as my own country awaited centuries ago for the fulfilment of a great destiny, not built up by the achievements of one power, one race, or one tradition but by the complexity of a million achievements, customs, an tradition of many races that have come to live in this country, and because in modern Africa, I see history about to repeat itself, that my heart is drawn to this country, and I look back upon the ancient history of my land when race after race coming to that country, coming to that rich soil, drinking of its sweet rivers, standing in the shadow of its great mountains, thought this was a strange land, yet by some sorcery of the East found it was not a strange land but the very home of the spirit, where there was space for freedom to grow, to build, to express, and to realise itself.

"BUT A TEMPORARY THING."

And so in Africa, that is made up not merely of the African races but of every type of race from the Asiatic and the European continents. As I see them seething to-day in an ocean of conflict, I say to myself, "this is only the preliminary stage, this seething, this conflict is a necessity for the moment before that final awakening comes which is the assimilation of many things diverse in their source but united in their final and ultimate attainment. Therefore I am not disturbed in my inmost mind. There is a superficial mind in most of us that can be disturbed by mere surface troubles. I confess that I have that weakness also, that that superficial mind of mine does get disturbed by mere temporary storms. My mind is a little disturbed, but then I see all volition in life itself before it is harmonised; all nations before they come into a comradeship; all great waters, streams and currents before they unite to go into a common sea, have their moment of conflict. The seething foam of their meeting is more apparent to the eye than the reality of the union that is going on underneath that seething foam and momentary conflict. But the deeper mind tells me not to be disturbed because for a moment there seems to be something in Africa almost like a race conflict, almost like a colour war. It says these things are temporary they have no abiding place in the evolution of Africa. Therefore let that knowledge of that deeper mind be stronger than the trouble of that superficial mind that is disturbed for a moment in its serenity by the apparent conflict, the apparent disunion, the apparent disharmony between race and race in this land. So was it in ancient India, so was it in the old countries where it took many races and many creeds to build up the evolution and culture of those lands So was it in my country before the ancient Hindu people could assimilate the younger Musselman, the younger Christian, and the other people who came to India at the intervals of few centuries, but India has assimilated all these races, creeds, cultures, traditions and therefore to-day my great country does stand as an ideal for younger nations with their problems similar in spirit though different in detail; for the problems of South Africa have been solved by Mother India. That wise mother has solved problems more complicated, more perilous, than the problems that await young South Africa for solution. Therefore I am not afraid for the destiny of my people. I say to you I am not afraid on your behalf. There might be years of trouble ahead, but years are a mere nothing, a mere illusion, in that long period of time that marks the time of nations in any country. What is trouble but an opportunity for you to prove your strength? What are difficulties and disadvantages excepting the glory of a strong united people saying, "out of the very limitations that would break us do we create the conditions of our victory." I am glad there is trouble for my people in South Africa for this reason: I am glad because I want my people to vindicate the proud boast I have made in their name that my people have the strength of India in them, the wisdom of India in them, the courage of India, that pride of India in them, which says to mountains, "become like grains of sands," and says to the seas, "become ye like little drops of water." I want you to say to the difficulties that seem to crush you, "you are nothing but little grains of sand under our feet." Say to the rivers and oceans of difficulties that seem to conflict you, "thus far and no further." You can say to the seas and mountains, "dry up oh oceans", "break up oh mountains" because you have that thing behind you and within you which is called the faith of your nation. Though powers may fail that thing in you cannot die; though your material prosperity become poverty that thing cannot die; though enemies attack you that thing in you cannot die, because it is the spiritual vision, that sense of realisation of communion with God, which is your talisman, which is your strength, which is your guarantee of a life that cannot be destroyed in any country of the world. I want you to realise this. This is the boast that I have made in your name. That no nation upon this earth is strong enough to strangle or destroy the spirit of India. That spirit, whether it be in the homeland of the Indians or in other countries, has led them to earn their livelihood to build up their families, and to become ambassadors of India. You know how fond I am of the word "ambassador." More than once you have heard me call you ambassadors of India. So much so that people have begun to say that I use a very responsible and dignified word rather too glibly, too frequently; but whenever I use that word "ambassador" it is with that very consciousness of the dignity, the responsibility, the nobility and its significance. You are the ambassadors of India in this country. I was not an ambassador; I was a missionary; but you are ambassadors. I came from East Africa because the voice of your crying was very poignant. It clove my heart and I said to myself "I cannot rest while my people are in trouble across the sea." But, friends, it was not necessary for me to come. It was a satisfaction to me that I was able to come and hold out the hand of fellowship to you and to assure you that 315 millions of your countrymen have their strength behind you, so that you may not be dismayed. But all my coming were in vain if it was not that you had in yourselves all those elements of victory, all those elements of heroic endeavour, all those elements of heroic martyrdom if the hour of martyrdom has come. It is not a new thing, I bring no new message. It was from South Africa that India received its great gospel of Soul force, of the men who walk in the path of truth. It was from South Africa that you sent the greatest gift that India has yet received through the ages, the gift of Mahatma Gandhi. He came to South Africa like any one of us—a man to seek his livelihood. He came as a barrister, a man pre-occupied like all of us with worldly things, family ties' his own business, his career, but he returned to India the messiah of his people perfected in that crucible of suffering of his in South Africa, but he was not the only soul that emerged literally as stainless gold; but with him thousands upon thousands of his countrymen—poor men working in mines, in little shops, eking out a livelihood to feed their families and though they are not famous like Mahatma Gandhi their leader, shall even Mahatma Gandhi say that they are made of stuff less divine, less heroic, because they are not famous like him? I think that all the conditions of greatness are in the Indian community here and I am not afraid that the Indian community will fail in the year of crisis or in the hour of danger. I know that even if to-day there are—like among all the nations and races—little differences of opinion, little groups of men who stand aloof from one another, it is because these are the perilous times of peace; the devastating effects of ignoble people are terrible to my mind, but I hope that the hour of crisis will come for your own salvation and administration because I think it is necessary that after ten years you should once more have the occasion to prove your own worth, to prove your own courage, to prove your own unity, to prove how thoroughly, how stainless, how faithfully you are in truth the ambassadors of the ideals and cultures of India.

"NOT A FAREWELL ADDRESS."

My people, this is supposed to be a farewell address. I do not know why it should be a farewell address. You and I do not think so much of the mere bodily presence; have I not been saying through the length and breadth of this country that we Indians live in the life of the spirit and not by the life of the flesh. Why therefore should it be my farewell address to you. My body goes back to India but that part of me that belongs to you remains with you your unalienable gift and possessions, that power to me that was predestined to be yours remains with you though I go a hundred thousand miles away from my countrymen in South Africa. Nay, more than that, I believe quite apart from you or my love of you, you or your need of me, there is some message in Mother Africa that compels my love and I cannot be true to myself unless in this great multitude I paid my public homage to Africa, Mother Africa—that is going to fulfil in the modern age those great traditions which my own Mother-country fulfilled in the centuries gone by. When I go back to India, when I see the Himalayas with the snows, the great temples, the rich pasture lands, the hill fortresses, the green rice fields and lotus pools of Bengal, when I hear the teeming life of that great city of Bombay whose political destiny lies in the hollow of my hand, when I go back for a little while for a brief holiday to my own home with my children, where my childhood memories are and all the love of my womanhood is, I shall still look back with a passionate homesickness for the veldts of the Transvaal, the huge mountains of the Cape Colony, for the green fields of Natal, and though you may be very jealous of it, more than all perhaps my heart will go to that great country from which I have just come where the great spirit of Cecil Rhodes broods; that country where he broods fulfilling the old idea that was breathed 2,500 years ago by the Lord Buddha, confirmed from the sands of Arabia 1,400 years ago by the Prophet Mahomed, sweetly whispered from the Mount of Olives nearly 2,000 years ago by Christ, whom they crucified because he loved humanity. It is the same dream, the same ideal, the same tradition, the same vision, that broods over the Matoppos saying "equal rights for all civilised men." What is civilisation? I ask it three times, of each heart here today; the heart of the white man, the heart of the brown man, and the heart of the black man. What is civilisation that gives equal rights to humanity; what is this equal right of humanity that was preached in the ages long ago. What is this ideal of equality. It is only this, that whether it be in this age or in the ages gone by, whether in this land or in any other land where God sends this revelation to his great Prophets and seers, equal right for humanity only means the equal chance of humanity to evolve itself in accordance with its own great dream of its conception of God. It means nothing mechanical, not like the fastening of sticks of equal lengths in a bundle with a piece of string; that is not equality, but equality means that every community, every creed, and every race shall have its even chance in this world to evolve itself, realise and fulfill itself, express itself, in accordance with its own vision of love, service, sacrifice and self-fulfilment.

And so, if Africa will but realise that this equality of which one of her own sons, Cecil Rhodes, spoke, is no more and no less than the ideal of justice—not blindfold but with wide open eyes—saying "to each community do I give the even chance that shall make of that community a wonderful country"; then and then only shall the sweet Mother Africa send to the world a new gospel for which it is thirsting today, and in which the European, the Indian, the Euro-African, and the African shall share; and the world shall be relieved from its sorrow and mankind from the burden of its shame." (Loud applause.)

EXCESSIVE HEAT IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 5.

Lahore is experiencing excessive heat during the last two weeks and a few cases of heat stroke have occurred in the city. News has reached here to-day of the death by heat stroke of two third class passengers in the up-passenger train from Ambala.

A Simla message of July 5th states:—The condition of Khan Sahib Saiyid Muhammad Khan, British Consul Jalalabad, who shot himself recently is progressing. His temperature this morning was normal and the doctors hope that he will recover soon.

News has been received that a Bristol Fighter of No. 5 Squadron at Dardoni crashed at Razmak on June 26th. The pilot, Flying Officer S. McKeevere and passenger Aircraftsman W. Roberts were both dangerously injured but are reported to be progressing well.—A. P.

TARKESHWAR MOVEMENT.

MR. DAS' PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNOR'S OBSERVATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

An article in to-day's "Forward" over the signature of Mr. C. R. Das protests against "the uncalled-for observations of his Excellency the Governor of Bengal on the Tarkeshwar Satyagraha movement" and says it is the first time such abuses have been hurled at the writer by no less a person than the Governor of the province. Mr. Das calls on his countrymen to declare in emphatic language that they will not have interference in religious movements even from such an exalted person.

16 SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, July 5.

16 Satyagrahis were arrested to-day and sent to Serampore.

ISLAM IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

ficial effect, and many others willingly followed their example. Fortunately the Hindu Rajahs of that age were tolerant, and all possible respect was shown to these Arab merchants. They were lovingly and humanly treated. We cannot help paying our tribute of praise to these rajahs for the tolerant spirit. The converts were not looked down upon and had no grievances to complain of. A careful study of the geography written by the Arab sailors will show that the torch of Islam was borne through those provinces of India which lay on their way. They started for their voyage from the Persian Gulf, sailed round the coasts of Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Madras, and reached China, through Bengal and Assam. They broke their journey at the Maldeep Islands, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra. Consequently all these places came under the influence of Islam.

Of the many Hindu Kings mentioned by the Arab Historians, Bulhara tops the list. Sulaiman Sairafee who wrote his travels in the eighth century, (a translation of which was published in 1847 by Reinand) states that Bulhara was the greatest king of the Hindus and genuinely loved the Muslim merchants.

IN KONKAN.

We may venture to say, that progress of Islam in Konkan was due to the sympathy and Tolerance of Bulhara Kings. From an interesting account given in Ajaibul-Hind, we know that traces of Mohammadan population were found in Malabar, Calicut, Bombay, and Andaman in the beginning of the 9th century. The people of Sarandeep were the first to embrace Islam Buddhism prevailed in Sarandeep at that time, but the majority took a keen interest in Islamic teachings. These few bare feets will prove that the credit of spreading Islam belongs to these Arab merchants, and not to Mohammadan soldiers. By and by, other Mahommadan darvashes, joined hands in propagating Islam, amongst the peoples, and their efforts were crowned with success. Many mosques were built, and Masoodee, the Arab Historian tells us, that the Mohammadan population grew to 10 thousand by 304 A. D.

One of the many causes of this rapid growth was that these Arab merchants, without any distinction of caste, creed, and colour, freely inter-married with the people of the country who embraced Islam.

After the lapse of 125 years from the visit of Masoodee, Ibu-Batootah came to India. He states that there were Mohammadans in Doulatabad, Gujarat and, Cambay, and the population of Maldeep was entirely and purely Muslim. They were good, honest, religious, and moral people. From the forgiving account we shall see, if we keep our minds free from bias that Islam was not spread through the sword, but its very simplicity, its intrinsic worth, its sublime morality and truth, won the hearts of the people.

The following are in brief, the chief reasons which contributed to the spread of Islam.

(1) The settling down of the Arab merchants in India, and their inter-marriages with the inhabitants.

(2) The willingness and sympathetic attitude towards Islam of the depressed classes, and non-Brahmins who were oppressed by their so called high class brothers greatly facilitated the spread of Islam. Those who embraced Islam were lifted up from the degrading position, and were kindly treated.

(3) Above all, that soul-stirring and spiritual magnetic power, which Islam exerts on its followers, was the first and foremost cause which made Islam one of the world religions: and it has been the religion and life-guidance of the fifth part of the whole human race for these thirteen centuries.

MADRAS & I. C. COTTON COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 5.

Mr. Broadfoot, Cotton specialist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, left Madras tonight for Bombay as a representative of the Government of Madras to attend the meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(Continued from column 6.)

leaders have demonstrated that while honest differences of opinion are natural or even a healthy sign, those differences should never be allowed to retard the progress of the struggle? We feel deep sympathy for our Moderate brothers who would have liked to see the history of Surat repeated in Ahmedabad. We condole with our Anglo-Indian friends and our rulers that no unseemly secession has taken place so that their hands might have been strengthened to deal with the two parties separately.—The "Forward."

Opinions of the Day

MAHATMA'S GUIDANCE.

The Mahatma, though an idealist and the prince of idealists, is also and pre-eminently a man of action. It cannot be difficult for him to realise that it is infinitely easier for a single individual, no matter how inflexible, to partially change his programme and policy so as to be able to lead his country than for that country itself to change its ideas and beliefs in order to make it possible for him to lead it. And where, as in the present case, the change that is required in the individual is not fundamental, it is an obvious duty. Nobody asks the Mahatma to give up his constructive programme in which the whole country including even the Liberals believe All that he is required to do is, in the first place, not to lay an excessive emphasis, in fact not to seek to revive the three boycotts, which have long been in abeyance and as to which there is no means whatever of kindling the country's enthusiasm again, and secondly to devise an alternative plan for bringing that pressure to bear upon the Government which the boycotts were designed to but could not bring. The moment he does this, he will find the whole country ready as ever to accept his guidance, and to render to him that willing obedience which he has now for some time been trying in vain to obtain in the name of discipline.—The "Tribune."

A CALL FOR WORK.

A memorable week closes with the remarkable statement which Mahatmaji has just issued to the country. It is one of his greatest utterances, sublime and touching, which take our minds back to the years which we have wasted and the opportunities which we have missed. The warnings which he has uttered, come from the very depths of his heart, and no man who has any feeling in him, would refuse to respond to his call for work. He has every reason to feel sorry and pained that the country has failed to rise to the level which he had expected. Two years of strife and idleness have brought us to this pass. If instead of quarrelling with each other, each Congressman had only gone about with the work in hand, there would have been no occasion for such painful scenes as he refers to. But though Mahatmaji has characterised his own position at Ahmedabad as 'defeated and humbled,' we do not think that opinion will be shared by the general public. In bringing the two wings together at Ahmedabad and placing himself above parties yielding to neither, he is responsible for a glorious achievement for which he is entitled to the full gratitude of the country.—"Swarajya".

TRADE UNIONISM IN BOMBAY.

The incipient Trade Union movement in the Bombay Presidency continues to make no progress. The quartely reviews published in the "Labour Gazette" show that since June, 1922, the membership has steadily declined up to September last year. Since then the tendency has been upward, but at the present time the total membership throughout the whole Presidency is only 52,129, a decrease of very nearly ten per cent. as compared with the figures of two years ago. It is, moreover, noteworthy that there is a complete absence of unions among the cotton mill hands of Bombay City and Island. Trade Unionism is even weaker than the membership figures would suggest. Payment of subscriptions is in many cases irregular; while in others, even if subscriptions are paid regularly they are often not only insufficient to provide adequate reserve funds but even to cover the expenses of proper management. The emergence of a strong and properly controlled Trade Union organisation, which could be officially recognised as the channel of communication between employers and employed, would doubtless prove as beneficial in India as it has in other countries. But the heterogeneity and general low standard of mental equipment of the workers renders the work of evolving that organisation one of immense difficulty. Effective Trade Unionism may eventually come, but it must inevitably be a very slow process.—The "Pioneer."

LORD CURZON AND INDIA.

Few would be surprised to find Lord Curzon inveighing against shortening the statutory period for examining the working of the new Indian Constitution. In his speech, at the National Unionist Association Dinner, held on the 1st instant, His Lordship said that he felt nervous about India. He has always felt like that, since he retired from the Viceroyalty of this country. He is one of those self-opinionated men who believe that there can be no wisdom outside themselves. His Lordship was not sure that the concession, which had been made to India, was altogether wise. "We have made it, however, in good faith," he said, "but ten years is due to elapse before the concession will be revised." He expressed a deep anxiety at the agitation, growing up in England, to give India complete self-government immediately, and he could add nothing more to the stock-in-trade of the die-hards, when he said:—"If our hand is taken off that country and rot sets into the administration, nobody who has had experience of India can view the future without extreme anxiety. When we read obscure and misty utterances by Ministers, I am not sure that our interests are safe in their hands." And, so, it is "our interests" that predominate in deciding the question of self-government to India. A more stupid way of presenting the opposition to the constitutional advancement of this country cannot be thought of.—"Daily Express."

RESULT OF AHMEDABAD.

What is the net result of Ahmedabad? The Anglo-Indian press seems to be decidedly disappointed. The Moderates are not over-pleased. The officials are downhearted. Why are all these friends of India so crest-fallen? Is it because the split that seemed imminent was averted? It looks like that. Is it because once again the

(Continued in Column 5.)

DHARWAR FIRING.

CASE AGAINST "THE CHRONICLE."

MR. DESAI'S OPENING SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

PLEA FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN INDIA.

The following is the verbatim report of the eloquent and able speech with which Mr. B. J. Desai opened the case for the defence on Friday last in the Dharwar Defamation Suit which is being heard before Mr. Justice Kemp in the Bombay High Court. In order that the reader may understand the meaning of the references to the case of the Khilafat volunteer, Abdur-Rahman, we append the translation of the pertinent extract of the issue of "Rajhansa", dated 10-5-21, and an extract from the evidence of Mr. Painter. The articles repeatedly referred to as relied on by the plaintiff were all published in our issue of Wednesday last (July 2nd).

MR. DESAI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Desai: This Action arises out of certain tragic occurrences which took place at Dharwar on the 1st July, 1921. There is no question but that on that evening as a result of the firing by the police three persons died and 40 persons were injured, from among those who were present in a street which I merely for the sake of brevity will call the market street. There was a great deal of excitement and agitation that evening in the city of Dharwar on account of the conviction of two of the picketters who had been convicted by the Magistrate. It is also common ground that a large crowd had in fact collected round about the place, where the two shops were situated. At the time when the firing took place, it is also common ground that the District Magistrate or any other Magistrate was not present; that the firing took place under the order of the Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa; and that there were three rounds of fire. It is alleged on the one hand, and it is the case of the defendants, that in fact the crowd was a peaceful crowd, and that the firing was unnecessary and out of proportion to what was demanded by the situation. That prior to the 1st of July there had been a certain amount of activity is admitted by the plaintiff in this case on the part of the two organisations, namely, Non-Cooperation and the Khilafat, and the particular branch in which these activities were admitted, was picketting of liquor shops; and that later on these two organisations also started in their movements the agitation for the purpose of supporting the boycott of foreign cloth. It is admitted by the plaintiff in this case that before he assumed charge of his office no steps had in fact been taken to counteract these movements. As soon as he arrived steps were taken and the plaintiff's case as an explanation is that it became more active from time to time. There was one admitted instance to which I wish to call your Lordship's attention in the plaintiff's case, for perhaps I shall use the same when I come to analyse the writings which are complained of as libellous. On the 8th of May Mr. Painter admits that he went up to a liquor shop. A man called Abdul Rehman, who was one of the volunteers, was there as one of the picketters. Mr. Painter admitted that he went up to the picket, held up a bottle to him and asked him what the picket would do if he, Mr. Painter, drank some part of it. The picket said that there was nothing, no spirit or liquor, in the bottle. Thereupon it is common ground that a bottle filled with liquor was brought. There is a dispute as to what took place after that bottle had been brought. The explanation of Mr. Painter as to that incident is that his object was to find out by attending himself in person at the place of picketting whether their methods were proper or improper, and I think he fairly admitted that so far as that particular person was concerned his experience was that there was nothing objectionable in the methods. I shall, however, ask leave to use that incident to show that whatever might have been the point of view of Mr. Painter that piece of conduct was certainly evidence, and a very strong evidence, of the zeal of the officers in trying to counteract one of the manifestations of these two movements which were then spreading in the district. No doubt Mr. Painter had told your Lordship that he did not object to either of these two movements, that his only objection was that there should be no violence, breach of the peace, or disturbance or restraint of the freedom of any individual arising out of these movements.

If your Lordship will be pleased to turn to the several paragraphs of the plaint I shall deal with them first with a view to submit to your Lordship what we contend are statements of facts as distinguished from comment upon them. It is a somewhat difficult task for this reason, that though sometimes statements may have the appearance of statements of facts, views may differ as to whether or not they were statements of facts or expressions of opinion or comment. If I may respectfully call your Lordship's attention to the case to which the Advocate-General refers. The reference is 1924, I. K. B., page 675. Case of Aga Khan against the "Times Publishing Co." when Lord Bankes had held that where there were statements of facts and partly comment upon these the defendant is not to be called upon to state which were facts and which were comment. Lord J. Bankes stated as follows:—

(Mr. Desai here read the quotation.)

I quote that for the purpose of asking your Lordship to consider the article in the light of the circumstances then existing and come to the conclusion as a jury as to whether statements which may appear as being statements of fact used are statements of opinion and comment. That is a point which I shall have to emphasise. will deal with the first article.

(Mr. Desai here read one of the articles complained of).

The whole of the object of all the publication which had been challenged was merely to demand that an independent inquiry into the occurrences of the 1st of July should be made with a view to determine the responsibility of the persons concerned therein and that the matter should not be left to the Police investigations which had at the time already commenced and under which, Your Lordship is aware, 21 persons had been arrested on the 4th of July, the communique having been published on the 8th of July. When that is borne in mind it will appear that a great deal of what was contended to be allegations or fact are merely comments. (Judgment of Lord Esher 20 Q. B Division. The passage occurred at page 280). (Reads). Therefore you have these points of view to consider.

His Lordship.—These criticisms are on some books.

"AN EXPRESSION OF APPREHENSION."

Mr. Desai.—That is why I substitute the word act. Any public officer in the discharge of his public duty is as liable to criticism. Whether or not there is a distinction between the attitude of the right of criticism of a book and criticism on the act of a public officer, there is no difference at all. It is a public act of a public servant. (Odgers Libel and Slander 5th Edition Chapter 8 page 196).

His Lordship.—I am only trying to point out this distinction that in that case it was a literary work.

Mr. Desai.—The submission that I am making is that in so far as the comment is on public acts of a public officer, however mistaken we may be, criticism may be made and it is entitled to be called fair criticism. From that point of view it may appear that the criticism is entirely harsh. That would not take away the point that still it is entitled to be called fair criticism. It is not comment on the private character of the individual concerned. What may appear to be statement of fact is not necessarily libel. If you will turn to page 8, Your Lordship will see the very opening of that article complained of aims at nothing less than that it should be discovered who was responsible, and to what extent, by means of an enquiry by independent persons. The position was that the Government, on the information before them, maintained the truth of the events as was submitted to them by the official report; the contrary allegations have been made by the Congress Committee so that there is some doubt. The whole of the object of all the writings that were published by the 1st defendant Company in reference to the Dharwar affair was that the defendant demanded that the culprits whether officials or non-officials should be brought to book. That I strongly rely upon as showing that the writer was taking no sides.

The passage in the plaint which begins with these words really takes away the most integral part of the case.

There were two versions, one supplied by the Officials and the other by the non-officials.

It is contended that the words "supplied and manipulated by the officials" were understood to mean that the plaintiff either actually or in the public estimation was a criminal that he with others was manipulating evidence in the Police investigation with a view either to screen himself and others, to persecute non-cooperation or with both *such objects in view that he had been guilty* of improper partiality etc., etc., (reads page 3 of the plaint.).

His Lordship.—They say "Fabricated";

Mr. Desai.—I say in this context you may call it strong language. It was stated that the persons who were producing evidence in the official enquiry would be the same persons against whom allegations were made. But there were two versions of the same affair. One charge was that they were not putting forward fair evidence. No doubt the writer apprehended that some evidence which would be put forward may be manipulated evidence. It was all speculation at present. They are or may be manipulating evidence. That is only a comment. It points to a future event. If you do not appoint a commission, an enquiry by the Police will be held. Having regard to the context and having regard to the demand for an impartial enquiry, it might be an expression of apprehension, no more than that and, as an apprehension, I do not know how it is libellous.

His Lordship.—Supposing you say "I am not at all certain that Mr. Justice Kemp will commit murder", does it not suggest that I am capable of being a murderer?

Mr. Desai.—I would sooner deal with the case as it is here, My Lord. It is a question I am not likely to ask.

The suggestion is that there is a likelihood of the present enquiry ultimately leading to a judicial enquiry in which evidence was likely to be put forward. The writer says "We warn Government that the public will not be satisfied that justice will be done by such a judicial enquiry." It is a matter on which I shall not dwell now.

His Lordship.—I see your case on that point.

Mr. Desai.—"Nothing less than suspension of the latter" is an expression of opinion. So can anybody complain? The article should be considered from the main view and these words did not amount to defamatory words. It is a mere expression of opinion.

My submission to your Lordship is that no strange construction should be put on the article. Neither the words "Evidence supplied and manipulated by these local officials", nor the words "Nothing less than the suspension of the latter", amount to any defamatory statements. It is purely a matter of comment. In fact Mr. Painter has held the office and he has been promoted.

Then, My Lord, the next article is that of the 12th at page 10.

I will say this, a great deal will turn on the construction of these articles as Your Lordship is exercising both the functions of the Judge and Jury, and consider whether or not it is real fair comment. At all events there is material evidence together with what I intend to tender to say that so far as a large number of the members of the public are concerned, they believed and they stated on oath and they have said in this case also that the crowd was peaceful and that the firing was unnecessary or at all events out of proportion to what was called for. (Reads article page 2 of the Suit Paper book: "The District Magistrate at Dharwar etc.").

Your Lordship has already heard my cross examination of Mr. Painter on the point that he said to the representative of "The Chronicle" that "He was an emissary from the enemy's camp". However, it is immaterial. It shows this much, that the two sets were diametrically opposed in their views about this matter, one set of views coming from the side contrary to the official view. So that we do not vouch for the truth of the allegations. All that we say is it is alleged that oppression and injustice is taking place with the approval and connivance of the Magistrate but we are the enemies of such oppression. We do not say that the District Magistrate is in fact oppressing or conniving. It is merely a comment by us on the report we received. The fact being, that if the report is true, we are the enemy of injustice.

They omit the most material words in the sentence. They omit the words "If report speaks truth." All that he says is, that being the report, I am the enemy of such reported oppression and injustice. That I submit is far more capable of construction by way of comment. "We are not the enemies of any Government official." When you have seen that you will easily understand what the meaning of the former sentence is. It is not aimed at the District Magistrate. "Our position is quite clear in this case", (reads the whole of page 2 of the plaint.).

The Dharwar affair can only mean the incidents that took place at Dharwar. I had only again referred to the investigation, that could be nothing else. Your Lordship will see what it is that is being demanded. It is alleged that the officials have not acted properly. It is their conduct that is in question, if it is so; yet it is being left, in view of the fact that the public demand an impartial enquiry, to the officials to investigate. As far as the latter part is concerned, it is a mere comment. Notwithstanding the fact that there are two diammetrically opposite versions. I say the word "Criminal" there is not used in its strict sense at all. Because if you read the whole, it means persons not putting forward the true version of the Dharwar affair and it is a legitimate comment. Notwithstanding the fact that it was a matter in which the situation demanded a special enquiry, yet it is surprising to find that the Government is leaving the investigation of it to the management and manipulation of the local officials. Once I submit, that contention is accepted, it falls within the same meaning as I submitted when I was dealing with the words in the previous article "Supplied and manipulated by the local officials". Merely an expression of what might in future occur if a different course suggested by the writer is not adopted. Whether in fact it will be manipulated or not, nobody can say and nobody does say. The whole point of that being that it is not right to leave it to the officials, so that it may be said that they manipulated it.

Therefore, My Lord, my submission to your Lordship is, that the word "Criminal" does not bear the meaning which was put on it, you must read the next sentence "They may or may not be that" That you should not leave the investigation in their hands.

"The functions of denunciation and arrest of persons in connection with this horrible affair" should not be entrusted to them. The word "Horrible," I do not know if that requires any comments. However just it may be it is certainly horrible. They of course deny it was just.

His Lordship.—He was swaggering about.

Mr. Desai.—You may call it opprobrious.

His Lordship.—Generally it would mean, he is proud that he has done something. "Swaggering."

Mr. Desai.—Supposing I did it, it would not be libel, I was trying to look at it in this point of view.

His Lordship.—Generally a man swaggers about, because he has done something. My point is that you are trying to prejudice an enquiry.

Mr. Desai.—Supposing I did it, it is not a libel. I was trying to look at it in this point of view. Some people may use incorrect language, in a sense. Of course newspaper writings are not always of a neutral character. Prejudiced as I was, in view of the fact that he ordered the firing, Shivlingappa had not been transferred or suspended. The least that could have been done was not to leave him in the office.

Mr. Kanga.—The allegation that he should be "swaggering, taking a leading part in the denunciations and intimidations which are going on there, is in itself enough to damn the District Magistrate." They have to prove that.

Mr. Desai.—He was certainly going to the office. There is no doubt as to three facts, 1st that he was still holding office in Dharwar, secondly it was near his office where the investigations were taking place and according to Mr. Marston he may have been there several times. It may be that the opinion which is expressed there is an exaggerated opinion. The point of view of the writer was that nothing should be left to the persons charged. The persons need neither remain in office, or if they remained they should have no voice in the investigations. He was certainly entitled to hold that it would not be a right state of things that the charged persons should be left in office. In other words the suggestion of the writer is that if he did not continue in office it would be better for him. "Ought at once to be suspended." This is a mere expression of opinion. He thinks that for his own sake, being charged as he was, being the principal man in the station, it would be better, if he was not there while the enquiry was being held.

Let us see which appear allegations of fact and which allegations of comment. "He displayed zeal against the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement." That he displayed zeal can be very clearly understood from the one incident which I cannot too often repeat. It is certainly surprising and I do ask your Lordship to consider the explanation given by Mr. Painter that he had to hold the bottle of liquor to him. That I submit is a ridiculous explanation. I submit he deliberately insulted a Muslim by holding the bottle to his nose, a bottle of liquor. If that is any zeal against the N. C. O. and Khilafat movement, why should not a writer say that that conduct is disgraceful. His zeal has led him to such an act as to hold a bottle of liquor to the nose of a Muslim volunteer. Why should not a writer say that this act has led him into a position disgraceful to the Government he represents and to the name of Englishman. We have made an allegation of fact, that part of it is justified. Of course your Lordship will understand it is difficult to prove acts under the circumstances in which the parties are placed. It was reported in the local newspaper. It is enough for me if he held up to the nose of a Muslim a liquor bottle. In addition to that you have at p. 460 the passage, it was put in apparently because Mr. Painter overshot the mark. In my cross-examination he says: "Everything that followed the passage marked is a pure invention, Page 460 reads up to the red cross." I do most respectfully ask your Lordship to consider this incident in the light of persons who are entitled to profess views different to those which Mr. Painter may have on the question of drink.

Well it might be remembered that Mr. Painter himself said that he had reports of grievances that people who went to drink were badly treated by the picketters. If this is a legitimate grievance, is it not true that the act of Mr. Painter was disgraceful? What could be the object of holding the bottle to his nose? Except to ridicule the man? "Held it up", what did he hold it up for? To offer liquor to a Mussulman? My submission to your Lordship is that we have made good so far as this part of the case is concerned both as to the facts and as to the comment. The rest is mere matter of opinion.

As to the second article, my submission is that there is nothing which the plaintiff is entitled to complain of. If you turn to page 3, the innuendo which, according to the fair admission of Mr. Painter is really that which his counsel imagines. (Reads: "By the said words, etc.") All I am submitting is this: I think the plaintiff or his counsel drew too much on his imagination in trying to find the libel.

His Lordship: When was this incident?

Mr. Desai: 8th May.

That incident has proved that in his zeal against the N. C. O. and Khilafat movements Mr. Painter went to the liquor shop and held the bottle of liquor to his nose.

PARA 5.

The first point to remember on that is this that it purports to be a report or an extract from the report of a public meeting.

Mr. Kanga: I cannot admit.

Mr. Desai: It purports to be a report of a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall and it is alleged that Mr. Gandhi made a speech there and what we purported to do was to publish the report of that meeting. I admit we shall have to prove that it was a public meeting held for public purposes and that the publication of such a report is privileged. I admit that the publication of the report of public meetings is privileged according to the Statutes in England. I also admit that there is no statute in India in that behalf and the only question of privilege that I can make is that it so far as the law of defamation in India is concerned, it being merely a matter of justice, equity and good conscience, your Lordship, deciding a case in the year 1924 of a newspaper having published a report of a public meeting, regarding the statutory extension as a sound principle of right and justice and apply it. There is no statute protecting such a thing in India. I also admit that the point has not yet been decided and I cannot cite any case in support of my submission. It is on the same principle that the privilege of a correct report of a public meeting rests. I submit that as a matter of principle your Lordship would accept the principle of the statute and apply it. The report was of a lawful meeting held for a lawful purpose at which Mr. Gandhi made this speech.

"Who was guilty apparently of having connived at the murder of innocent men."

The conduct of Mr. Painter has come to the knowledge of the speaker and he expresses an opinion. (Reads article on page 3, on Dharwar Atrocities.) It is rather surprising, my Lord, that, no doubt the angle of vision being different, my learned friend would not see the real meaning of that sentence. All that that sentence amounts to is that the determination of the pickets in Ahmedabad is such that it cannot be put a stop to except by death. No opinion is expressed that Mr. Painter would do this. Any man or any officer who wants to stop picketting would have to resort to death.

His Lordship: Mr. Painter has connived at the murder of innocent boys and girls?

Mr. Desai: Surely that means that if Mr. Painter goes to Ahmedabad and wants to stop picketting he would have to resort to the murder of innocent boys and girls, for the simple reason that the picketters in Ahmedabad are boys and girls.

His Lordship: He would have to carry it further.

Mr. Desai: No one could ever stop picketting, my point on that is, he would have to murder innocent boys and girls.

His Lordship: The charges would be worse.

Mr. Desai: That merely refers to the fact that the picketters in Ahmedabad are boys and girls.

His Lordship: It suggests that he would have to go to a greater extent.

Mr. Desai: It amounts to this. If you wish to go into my house, I will not allow it: you would have to commit murder.

My submission is entirely different as regards the sentence Page 13 (Reads page 13. Dharwar Atrocities.)

His Lordship: Shows that that would be the only means to do it.

Mr. Desai: That's no allegation of fact of a libellous character. Para 6, page 16. I will examine the statement on the basis that we are responsible for any allegation of fact in it. So far as any charge of fabricating false evidence is concerned it is against the Superintendent and his subordinates. The only portion where the District Magistrate is referred to is the last sentence: "Whom we allege to be the murderer." The accused persons here applied to Government that they had charged the Superintendent with murder. They further charge that the District Magistrate connived at it. The question then is, is it an allegation by the persons responsible for the publication of it? My submission is that this is merely a statement of the 28 accused who stated that the Police Superintendent and his subordinate were guilty of murder. Supposing a newspaper says A B is charged by C D with murder, the only justification I have got is that C D was making the charge.

His Lordship: A newspaper might say, X says Y is a murderer.

Mr. Desai: Supposing a newspaper says it has been reported to us. All that the newspapers published is that these 28 persons are charging them with murder. It is not the charge by a newspaper that they were guilty of murder. Beyond stating that A B makes the charge they have stated nothing. What I am submitting to your Lordship is that in that case these 23 persons are making the charge, I submit in that sense it is not defamatory at all.

There are certain documents relied upon with a view to make out a case of malice which I admit will bear on both questions, under damages, General damages and special damages. (At page 4 6th July.) As a matter of fact the general object of these writings which are relied upon: They merely amount to this, that during this period, we were making an insistent demand for an independent enquiry and, germane to such demand, informations were being published and comments made. These articles are relied upon to show malice. My submission is that such insistence cannot be regarded as malice at all. As to the actual intrinsic value. (Telegram of 6th July). My submission to Your Lordship is that in making all those statements, all that is being said is making out a case in support of an enquiry. I do not suggest as a matter of law that plaintiff, as the conditions required it, had no authority to fire. The presence of the Magistrate and his order is a safeguard which in point of fact did not exist. This admission is most significant. You get no further than what the articles themselves suggest. There is nothing in this article which indicates malice. (Page 26 11th July. Passage read). So far as this plaintiff is concerned there is nothing that refers to him. (Passage referring to plaintiff page 27). It is common ground that apart from the last words, Mr. Painter admits that he did use these words "I will see you in jail at least for a year". I submit that what is reported there is admitted to be substantially correct. That irrespective of the meaning of the words "I am thirsting for your blood", there is no doubt it is indicative of the state of mind or temper of the Officer concerned. There is nothing in this to show that these comments were not made honestly or were made with ulterior motives.

Next issue 12th July Mr. Painter's admission. There again it cannot be said that there was any malice.

Issue of the 14th Page 47. "Fruits of Painterism." "It was under these circumstances etc. etc." (reads passage). All that these articles demanded was an independent enquiry. I submit with great respect that there is no case made out by these articles for malice.

Abdul Rehman is also now under arrest for the supposed incident of July. (Reads pages 53 and 65).

There is nothing in these articles which show any malevolent state of mind which my learned friend is entitled to rely upon as bearing on the interpretation.

EXTRACTS FROM "RAJHANSA."

H. C. O. O. S. No. 852 of 1922. Ex. No. I. (Translation of Pertinent extract of issue of "Rajhansa", dated 10-5-21.)

Answers to questions by the Collector. Day before yesterday on the 8th instant in the evening Mr. Painter, the Collector, had come at the instance of the contractor of the liquor shop in the market. The police told all the people standing there to go back. Then the volunteer answered point blank that he had performed his duty especially when officers like the Collector were present. The following is the dialogue that ensued between the Collector and the volunteer Abdul Rahman:—

Mr. Painter: Who are you?

Volunteer: I am a Khilafat Volunteer.

Q: What is this Crescent badge?

A: This is our symbol of Islam.

Q: What is written in that?

A: Our Scriptural verses are written in it.

Q: Read it and tell me.

A: Allaho Akbar. La Ilahillallah, Mahomed Rasulallah.

Q: What is your monthly pay?

A: Rs. 12.

Q: How many volunteers are you in all?

A: 20 or 25 persons.

Q: Why are you standing here?

A: To note down the names of those that drink liquor.

Q: How will you act if a stranger comes to drink?

A: I will follow him to his lane and inform all the people in his lane about him.

The Collector then went to the liquor shop in his motor and returned in his motor bringing a little liquor in an empty bottle to trick the volunteer and approached him.

Q: I am taking the bottle filled with liquor. What will you do?

A: The bottle with you is empty. It does not contain liquor.

On this the Collector held the liquor bottle to the nose of the volunteer.

A: No doubt this bottle is empty. But it is a liquor bottle.

(That is the place of Red Cross mentioned by Mr. Painter.) Then the Collector asked the contractor to bring liquor in his bottle, and the contractor in accordance with the word whispered in his ear by the Collector went away and brought the bottle filled half with water and liquor.

Q: What does this contain?

A: It is liquor: but what degree I cannot say. It smells liquor.

Q: I will take this filled with liquor. What will you do to me? and I will make my Muslim Pattawalla drink it. What will you do?

A: I will note down his name and report it to the Khilafat Committee for fining him.

Q: I have made up my mind to see that my Pattawalla drinks it. What will you do?

A: I am also determined to report his name to the Khilafat Committee and see that he is fined.

Collector to Pattawalla: Drink it, don't fear. What can this man do? Drink, drink, drink.

Pattawalla to Collector: I will not drink.

At this the Collector lost his spirits and grew pale.

Collector to Volunteer: I will see that my Pattawalla drinks it in my bungalow. Saying so he left the place in his motor.

Extract from Mr. Painter's evidence. (Reference to p. 460.):—

"I have said that what is stated up to the Red Cross is approximately correct. What happened subsequently was that I offered the liquor to the volunteer myself, and he declined. I asked the volunteer, would you like it? I then held up the bottle and asked, who wants it? Then my Pattawalla who was standing at the back of my car said "give it to me". He said: "I will drink it now." I handed him the bottle and he was just going to drink it, and I thought perhaps I would better not allow. So I said: you take it home and drink it there. Then I drove off. Then I happened to meet the contractor's brother about half a mile further on and I told him what had happened. I gave him the liquor to take back to the shop and gave my Pattawalla a rupee instead. These are the true facts.

The volunteer was standing a little away about 50 yards from the liquor shop at the cross-roads.

GAZETTE OF INDIA:

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 4.

Legislative Department:—Mr. D. T. Chadwick resigns membership of the Council of State and Mr. G. L. Corbett has been nominated in his place.

Home Department:—Justice W. Carr, Additional Judge of the Rangoon High Court has resigned and Justice E. D. Duckworth acts as Additional Judge.

Foreign and Political Department:—Captain C. Ryan has been appointed First Class Magistrate within limits of the provinces of Arabistan.

Provisions are announced regarding administration of justice both criminal and civil in areas which are or may be occupied by the North-western Railway and Kalka Railway in Baghat and Keonthal States. Rules relating to the Cantonment House Accommodation Act are published with reference to cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong.

Finance Department:—Mr. G. P. Duckworth, Deputy Assistant Controller of Military Accounts retires.

Commerce Department:—Changes made in the import tariff schedule of Tariff Act as a result of passing of the Steel Protection Bill are gazetted.

Department of Education, Health and Lands:—Mr. Mazar Hussain, Director of Agriculture, Hyderabad State, has been nominated member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

MALARIA AND ITS EFFECTS.

During the Great War many soldiers who escaped gas, bullets and death returned home with health shattered by disease. To sufferers from malaria the experience of one of them, Mr. Ellis Jones, of 54 Grove Park, Colwyn Bay, will be of especial interest.

"It was in 1916, when I was out in Mesopotamia, that I had the first attack of Malaria," explained Mr. Jones in a recent interview. "I came back to England very weak and ill. My health declined rapidly and added to the attacks of malaria were the miseries of nervous debility and low spirits. I had pains in the head, and could seldom get a good night's sleep. My appetite was very bad and I could hardly eat anything.

"During these four years of misery I was under the care of seven different doctors. They said that I was suffering from indigestion and anaemia. I tried several remedies but they proved of no avail. It was the beginning of last summer that I had the last attack of malaria, and it proved a very severe one. I was home for six weeks in a terrible condition: it was then that some friends advised me to try Dr. William's' Pink Pills, and I commenced their use.

"Of course I did not feel much difference at first but before long they brought about a wonderful change in me. I felt myself getting gradually stronger, my appetite returned, and I was able to sleep much better. My friends were surprised at the wonderful change in my health. I am now quite well, and find work a pleasure. I feel very thankful that I started Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and shall always do my utmost to recommend them."

Go now to your chemist and ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at Rs. 2 for a bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

JAI'S 255 IN 2 INNINGS.

WEEK-END MATCHES.

Fair weather favoured cricket enthusiasts during the week-end and every available pitch was used. The Parsi, Islam and Hindu Gymkhana all won their Saturday fixtures and except the Muslims played again on Sunday. Cricket on the Oval was not very exhilarating and except a few games the Espianade maidan matches produced poor scoring. The Hornets who fared so well against the Poona Gymkhana recently in a two-day fixture were an unaccountable failure. The absence of Hildreth was a handicap and only three players managed to secure double figures. The second string of the Islam Gymkhana beat the B. B. and C. I. Railway 'B' team by 30 runs on the home ground. The scoring on both sides was poor. The Islam Gymkhana have not yet been able to field their first team. The initial batting performances of L. P. Jai have been brilliant. Against the Young Hindu Jolly C. C. he put up 84 for the Wilson College and playing for the Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday he remained not-out with 171 to his credit, thus scoring 255 in two consecutive matches.

HORNETS v. PARSI GYMKHANA.

Against a mediocre batting side, the Hornets failed to put up a decent score. Umrigar's 72 was the only tall score on the Parsi side The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Umrigar 72, Reporter 4, Engineer 11, Pavri 0, F Pavri 19, S Mehta 7, Daruwalla 2, H Baria 3, Manekshah 10, Tata 11 (not out), Bulsara 6 (not out), extras 4, total 74 (for 9 wickets).

HORNETS.

Milson 2, Gabrielle 5, Hyde 12, Fairman 5, Windson 7, Ellison 1, Davison 1, Missen 3, Dhunjisnaw 0, Gaffur 18, Ernst 11 (not out), extras 9, total 74.

ISLAM GYMKHANA 'B' v. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY 'B'.

The scores:—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Mitchell 6, Rodrigues 2, Jamshedji 5, K Telang 1, Jinabhai 0, Atmaram 1, Meherwanji 3, Mountesh 3, Iyer 1, Donaldson 0, Kaikhusroo 0, total 19.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Nazim 0, M Shaikh 9, Lakhani 3, Rasool 6 Shaikh Ali 8, H Shums 4, Jasdanwalla 1, Tyabji M 3, C Tyabji 8, B Baroda walla 3, I Shakoor 2, extras 8, total 49.

HINDU GYMKHANA 'B' v. YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION.

The first game of the Hindu Gymkhana was played against the Young Friends' Union C. C. on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Taking the first knock, the home team registered 130 runs of which 66 was piled up by Rao. The Friedns' Union C. C. were fully extended and managed to draw with 76 for 6 wickets.

The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA 'B'.

M Rao 66, Kalgatkar 1, Bhiwanker 1, Girkar 2, Khanwazir 1, V Joshi 21, R Gandhi 0, Kher 1, K Pathare 15, Pawasker 0, Bhate 7, extras 15, total 130.

YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION.

Hate 16, Dandekar 0, Pawasker 5, Khandalekar 1, Mataskar 22, Gharab 2, Arvindkar 16, Penkar 12, extras 1, rest did not bat, total 76.

HINDU GYM. VS. ARYA BANDHU C. C.

JAI'S SPLENDID BATTING.

Two whole day fixtures on the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday attracted large crowds who were treated to some excellent cricket especially on the Hindu Gymkhana ground where the home team was pitched against the Arya Bandhu C. C. Exhilarating cricket was witnessed in this contest. L. P. Jai's brilliant batting was a feature of this game and his easy style and well placed shots evoked cheers from the crowd that had assembled on the boundary lines. His 171 was made in 2 hours and 45 minutes including no less than 24 fours and an over boundary and yet he remained unbeaten. The Hindu Gymkhana had lost only 5 wickets in a little over 3 hours when their skipper decided to declare the innings closed. In another fifteen minutes Jai who was playing with extreme confidence and treating the visiting bowlers with scant courtesy, might have reached his second century and it was a great pity to spoil his average. The visitors commenced their innings at 4-30 p.m. and replied with 84 for 3 wickets when the game had to be abandoned owing to rain.

The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K G Pardeshi st	41
L P Jai not-out	171
M B Rao b Pathare	16
S S Dongre b Belsare	18
C M Rana run out	4
C H Chandarana c Joshi b Pandya	1
P Dalaya (not out)	9
V Desai, Chachad, M G Kamat and Pandya did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wkts.)	266

ARYA BANDHU C. C.

J E Wadekar b Chachad	2
J N Belsare b Pandya	5
B D Jog (not out)	56
D J Pathare b M Rana	9
G M Rege (not out)	2
P Joshi, R Dhage, P Lele, S Belsare, S Pawaskar and K J Pathare, did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total (for 3 wkts)	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings:—Pathare 1 for 65; J Belsare 1 for 35; S Belsare 2 for 62.

Arya Bandhu Innings:—Chachad 1 for 21; Pandya 1 for 27; C M Rana 1 for 26.

PARSI GYM. BEAT YOUNG FRIENDS.

The Parsi Gymkhana met the Young Friends' C. C. on the home ground on Sunday and won by 70 runs, the scores being, Young Friends' 116, Parsi Gymkhana 186. For the home team, Reporter contributed the substantial score of 77 and Daruwalla captured 5 wickets for 43 runs. Arvindkar's 46 was the only tall score on the visiting side and the same player was responsible for 5 wickets at 12 runs apiece.

The scores:—

YOUNG FRIENDS'.

Hate 5, Dandekar 2, Pawaskar 23, Mastakar 2, Khandalekar 2, Masoorkar 11, Arvindkar 46, Gharat 1, Pradhan 3, Penkar 10, Iyer 9, extras 12, total 112.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Umrigar 6, Reporter 77, Colah 5, Chothia 23, F Kapadia 27, Sanjana 9, Engineer 9, Mehta 6, Daruwalla 4, Tata 5, Bulsara 4, extras 11, total 186.

R. I. M. v. F. F. CAMPBELL.

On the Oval ground on Sunday, the R. I. M. Dockyard beat Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell by 18 runs, the scores being R. I. M. 64, F F Campbell Co 46.

LUSITANIANS v. M. MACKENZIE CO.

On the Oval on Sunday, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie beat the Lusitanians by 22 runs. The scores were: Lusitanians 42, Mackinnon Mackenzie 64 runs.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYM. WIN.

Bombay Gymkhana	5 goals.
B. B. R. F. A	2 goals.

The meeting between the Bombay Brigade R. F. A. and the Bombay Gymkhana drew a large crowd to the Cooperage on Saturday when the latter won by five goals to two. There was plenty of excitement during the game and supporters of both sides lustily cheered. Despite the fact that Terry, Pearson, Gillespie and others did not figure in the civilian team, the Bombay Gymkhana can still hold their own against any side as was seen in Saturday's match. The Gymkhana richly deserved to win on the day's play and their defence kept the dashing R. F. A. forwards back very well. The Gymkhana side to a man played an excellent game. The attacking line worked incessantly and the halves dashed up and down now clearing a dangerous attack and then feeding the swift forwards. Sparshott, who is equally good on both wings played on the left and centred with accuracy and Etherington puzzled the R. F. A. defence with his clever footwork. In the first half, the Gymkhana backs, especially Lowry kept well ahead thus putting the attackers "off-side" but they were sorry for it once when Rudyard the new R. F. A. left in shot through and scored. Waud the Gymkhana left winger as usual was a little clumsy but put in good work. It was fatal for any of the R. F. A. defence to meet him on the run and his neat cornersaults some extending over half a dozen turns kept the spectators in roars of laughter. C. Kelly, the R. F. A. back created a bad feeling by his shady tactics. He is known to be rather short-tempered and not quite fair in his tacklings and it would be folly to create a bad impression upon the powers that be for the days of suspensions and marching orders are not yet past.

THE PLAY.

The R. F. A. defending the Bandstand end opened attack and Nicol being tested with a soft shot. Abbott was responsible for missing two good chances by heading badly. Rudyard on the inside left relied on individual efforts and speed but Reid gave him no opening. When the Gymkhana quintette were in possession, Lowry moved up to the centre line and any attempt by the R. F. A. forwards was necessarily made from an offside position. The Gymkhana attack took some time to settle down and in ten minutes from the start the Brigade defence had plenty to do. Etherington paved the way for the Gymkhana's first goal. With a few neat dodges he passed to Irvine who without any hesitation banged the ball in. The R. F. A. forwards seemed to lose understanding and Ford was left along to do all the work. Ardagh who is pretty good on the right wing could hardly find his feet and Abbott had no finish. Allan and Rudyard were constantly detected lying "offside." Pitt when on the point of scoring once was suspiciously brought down by Kelly. Waud dash down the line followed by a good centre ended in Etherington scoring the second goal for the Gymkhana. Lowry who kept up with the halves grew bolder and ventured to tread on the opponents' half and then misfortune befell his side. Rudyard who had not got a fair chance till now, shot past Lowry, evaded Gardiner and finally beat Nicol with a hard shot. Play became exciting and the pace quickened. Having reduced the lead the Brigade quintette made serious attempts and gave the Gymkhana defence a few trying moments. Etherington scored the third goal for his side with a square pass from Waud again. The last three goals were scored within the space of five minutes.

The R. F. A. were determined to make up and from the restart Ford sent a hot shot to Nicol. Etherington every time held the ball as in a vice and his every pass was carefully measured. Within five minutes from resumption the Gymkhana scored through Pitt, Etherington being responsible for the pass. The R. F. A. attack broken down at this stage and their defence had a trying time. Gymkhana forwards overran their area, shots came pouring from all angles and distances and the goalie had his hands full. In effecting an easy clearance Lowry had the misfortune of "handling" and Heppolette's "free" was directed into the net by Abbott. Sparshott, shot down his wing from the kick off and would certainly have scored had not Kelly brought him down. This was the third deliberate "foul" of Kelly and the referee rightly ordered a penalty kick. Lowry who makes no mistake about such gifts added one more to the score:—

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Nicol; Lowry, and Gardiner; Ireland, Reid and Hillman; Waud, Pitt, Irvine, Etherington and Sparshott.

R. F. A.:—Banks; Kelly and Lindsay; Rogers James and Heppolette; Ardagh, Ford, Abbott Rudyard and Allan.

Referee:—Mr. W. Godwin.

TOLLYGUNGE RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The racing on the third day at Tollygunge was fair. Fields were all on the small side. Only in one race were there nine starters and in the remaining six they were all under eight. There were no exciting finishes except in the Jodhpur Plate, Div. I; where the first three horses finished within a quarter length.

THE CHARGES PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs. Handicap for *bona fide* C. L. H. CHARGERS owned and ridden by members of the C.L.H.

Mr. Hill's JICKY, 55 yds. owner. 1
Mr. Guward's STEPHEN, 45 yds. Mr. Lutyens 2
Mr. Loudoun's JOHN, 110 yds. Mr. King 3
Mr. Hericus's WILD THYME, 35 yds. owner 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 14 win, Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 1/2 places. Betting 6 to 4 on Stephen, 6 to 4 Jicky, sevens John and Ironsides, tens Wild Thyme.

THE NEW COURSE CHASE:—Distance about 2 1/2 miles. Handicap Steeplechase for horses that have never won open race value Rs. 500 or over.

Messrs. Meares and Mackenzie's SAVEZ VOUS, 12-0 Mr. Porter 1
Mr. Andrew Yule's JACK CALLIVAR, 11-3, Mr. Pollard 2
Messrs. Argenti and Vlasto's GLEN HYON 11-7, Mr. Morshead 3

Totalizators paid Rs. 7 win. Betting 2 to 1 on Savez Vous, 5 to 2 Jack Calliver, threes Glen Hyon.

THE JODHPUR PLATE (Div.) I:—Distance about 1 mile. Handicap for horses which have never won open race value Rs. 500 or over.

Messrs. Dowson and Purson's THE CHASE, 9-2, Mr. Harvey 1
Messrs. Meares and Mackenzie's VERGERS SECRET, 10-8, Mr. Tomlinson ... 2
Mr. Manasseh's HINDU KUSH, 11-12, Mr. Tennent 3
Mrs. Cerrie and Mr. Hempson's FARMER, 9-12, Mr. Hempson 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 37 win, Rs. 15 1/2 and Rs. 8 places.

Betting 6 to 4 Vergers Secret even, Hindu Kush, Farmer, sixes, My Fancy, The Chase.

THE JIU JITSU PLATE:—Distance about 1 1/2 miles. Handicap for approved *bona fide* hacks which have never won race value Rs. 100 or over. G.R.S. only who have never ridden winner under any recognised rules of racing.

Mr. Jordan's FLAMINGO, 40 yds. Mr. Harvey 1
Mr. Gladstone's SPARKLET, 10 yds., Mr. Morshead 2
Mr. Baird's FISHY SCRATCH, Mr. Price 3
Mr. Grice's SWANEE SCRATCH, Mr. Grice 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 22 1/2 win Rs. 9 1/2, Rs. 15 and Rs. 9 places.

Betting twos Wee Laddie, fours Flamingo, fives Fishy, sixes Wild Harry, tens others.

THE JODHPUR PALTE Div. II:—Distance about 1 mile. Handicap for horses which have never won open race value Rs. 500 or over.

Mr. Page's BONNIVER, 9-9 Mr. Page 1
Mr. Forbe's Araminla, 9-9, owner ... 2
Mr. Manuk's KILGARVAN, 11-1, Mr. Sayers 3
Mr. Bloomfield's RED DEVIL, 9-12, Capt. Pearson 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 22 1/2 win, Rs. 11 1/2 and Rs. 15 places.

Bettings 5 to 4 Kilgarvan, 5 to 2 Bonniver and Red Devil, sixes Araminta, sevens Bearer, tens, The Pelican and Tommy.

THE JODHPUR PLATE (Div. III):—Distance about 1 mile. Handicap for horses which have never won open race value Rs. 500 or over.

Mr. Gladstone's ROB ROY 10-10, Mr. Morshead 1
Capt. John Selwyn's ROMMY, 11-7, Mr. Hempson 2
Nawabzada Meerza's BONNE SANTEE, 10-10, Mr. King 3

Mr. Page's BANDALERS, 11-7, Mr. Polland 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 18 win, Rs. 1/2 and Rs. 9 places.

Betting: evens Rommy, 5 to 2, Rob Roy, threes, Bandalers, fours, Bonne Sante, eights Sadool, twelves Seabury.

THE SPORTMAN'S PLATE:—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Lt. Col. Fraser Hunter's SHIRAZ, 9-0, Mr. Tomlinson 1
Mr. Wilmmot's MAFINE, 10-3, Mr. Sayers 2
Mr. Calder's GLENAPP, 9-0, Mr. Goodricke 3
Mr. Bald's SOME BOY, 9-5 (car 9-7), Mr. Reach 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 10 1/2 win, Rs. 5 1/2 and Rs. 5 1/2 places.

Betting evens Mafine, 5 to 4, Shiraz, tens Some Boy, fives Glenapp, twelves Castle Florin.

HENLEY REGATTA.

LONDON, July 5.

Large crowds witnessed the Henley Regatta to-day. The weather was fine. The following are the results of finals:—

Goblets:—Third Trinity (Cambridge) beat Jesus (Cambridge) by six feet, time lengths. Time taken was 10 minutes and 6 seconds.

The Grand Challenge Cup:—Leander Club beat Jesus (Cambridge) by six feet time taken being 8 minutes and 3 seconds.

Diamond Sculls J. Beresford (Thames) beat K. Craig of Pembroke (Cambridge) easily his, time being 10 minutes and 32 seconds.

In Inter schools match, Bedford Modern beat Monkton Coombe by a length, the time taken being 9 minutes and 1 second.

The Wyfold Cup:—The Rosalcester Club beat the Imperial College by one length and a quarter, the time being 9 minutes and 16 seconds.

The Thames Cup:—The Maidenhead Club beat the Twickenham Club by half a length, the time taken being 8 minutes and 29 seconds.

The Visitors' Cup:—Third Trinity (Cambridge) beat the Exeter College (Oxford) by a length the time taken being 9 minutes and 14 seconds.

The Stewards Cup:—Third Trinity (Cambridge) beat the Leander Club by a length the time being 9 minutes and 1 second.

The Ladies' Plate:—The Shrewsbury School beat the Jesus College (Cambridge) by one length and a quarter, the time taken being 8 minutes and 4 seconds.—Reuter.

LATER.

Wyford Cup at Henely was won by Royal Chester Club, not Rosalcester.

FINAL OF MEN'S DOUBLES.

FINAL OF MIXED DOUBLES.

LONDON, July 5.

In the final of Mixed Doubles at Wimbledon to-day Gilbert and Miss McKane beat Godree and Mrs. Barron by 6—3, 3—6, 6—5.—Reuter.

POLO CUP FINAL.

LONDON, July 5.

In the Polo Cup Final at Rochampton, to-day, the Optimists beat the Tigers by 7 goals to 3.—Reuter.

CHARITY INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The second charity international match, between two representative teams representing the European and Indian Club taking part in the League, was played to-day on the Calcutta ground and resulted in a win for the Indians by three goals to one. During the first half each side scored a goal the Indian Club scoring first. During the second half, the Indian Club scored two more, one of which was off the corner. The attendance was large, and the game was fast. In to-day's play, Indian proved the better side.

HOCKEY AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 5.

The sixth match in the first round of the Madras Hockey Tournament was played this evening at Chepauk between the Madras Guards and Ordnance Club. The game was uninteresting and somewhat one-sided. The Madras Guards won by 5 goals to 2.



You'll smile too — if you smoke

PASSING SHOW

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

AIR TIGHT TINS OF 50.. Rs. 1/4
PACKETS OF 10.. 4 Ans.

MADE IN LONDON

BY

CARRERAS, Ltd. (Est. 1788).

55, Piccadilly, LONDON, W.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS IN INDIA.

LONDON'S BEST HUMOROUS ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—"PASSING SHOW"—WILL BE SENT YOU POST FREE IN EXCHANGE FOR THE COUPONS ENCLOSED IN EVERY PACKET.

PEPS
Protect THROAT & CHEST

THE best way to keep the throat thoroughly germ-proof and to prevent a sudden attack of cold or chill penetrating down the windpipe to the lungs is to make a practice of sucking two or three Peps at intervals during the day.

The powerful germ-killing medicine in Peps comes into direct contact with all the breathing tubes, and defends any weak spot in the chest against the dangers that lurk in damp and mist or in sudden weather changes.

For curing coughs, colds, sore throat, chills, and bronchitis, there's nothing so quickly effective as these breathable Peps.

Of all chemists and medicine vendors at R. 1 per bottle.



KEEP A BOTTLE ALWAYS HANDY.

THE REMEDY THAT REACHES THE LUNGS DIRECT.

I.P. 119

COCOGEM



COCOGEM FOR COOKING.

Foods fried in bazar ghee or crude oils are the frequent cause of indigestion. These oils smoke and burn at low cooking temperatures leaving the food only half cooked but heavy and indigestible with absorbed oil.

Try Cocogem for frying and you will be agreeably surprised. Cocogem, the pure vegetable shortening, permits a higher cooking temperature and food cooked in superheated Cocogem is light, palatable and digestible.

TRY A TIN TO-DAY

Sold Everywhere.

Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh)

Nowroji Hormusji & Co.,

227, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Four illustrated booklets free from Cocogem Ltd. II

Tatapuram, Cochin State.

THE O'DWYER CASE.

MORE PRESS OPINIONS.

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

To-day there is before British statesmanship one of the greatest opportunities of history. The problem of the peaceful transference of power from British officials to the Indian people themselves is difficult. But it can be solved. Sould it not be solved, we shall inevitably drift not into "shallows and miseries," but into depths of trouble and horror of which Amritsar and Chauri-Chaura gave but a first faint premonition.

It is matter for deep regret that at such a moment a British judge should have chosen to make from the Bench an observation as likely to cause trouble in India as any that could be devised by the worst enemy of either country.

Collating Mr. Justice McCardie's summing-up in the O'Dwyer case and his comments during the trial, we find laid down a doctrine which for centuries has fortunately been unknown to our jurisprudence. The doctrine thus revived is that a government or an official who believes rightly or wrongly, that there is danger of a violent outbreak in a district under his control, is entitled to proceed to any extremes in order to prevent such an outbreak.

The bombing from aeroplanes of an unlawful assembly not actually engaged in violence the learned judge held to be not different in principle from the usage of batons by policemen. The taking of innocent lives might be regrettable, but he could see no alternative. And so on.

This, enunciated from an English Bench, is the purest doctrine of "Prussianism," which all history, the most ancient and the most modern, shows to be futile, as well as immoral. In dealing with the national Government, said Metternich truly, you may crush or you may conciliate. That saying should always be read in conjunction with Talleyrand's famous epigram that you may do anything with bayonets except sit on them. We hope the deplorable effects bound to be produced in India by the result of this action against a distinguished Indian, Sir Sankaran Nair, will be as far as possible counteracted at once by an official statement to the effect that the present British Government stands for conciliation and strongly dissents from the views of which Mr. Justice McCardie delivered himself.

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The "Manchester Guardian" wrote on June 6:—

Yesterday's verdict which was not unanimous—in the Punjab libel action may be good law or may not. It is uncommonly difficult to say. For, through out the long trial of the case, there seems to have been, in nearly all quarters, a strong inclination to travel beyond the strictly legal issues involved and to convert the question before the jury into one of political and racial opinions and sympathies. One can readily imagine that if the case had been tried at Calcutta or Delhi, before a native Indian judge and an exclusively Indian jury, a converse impression of incomplete absorption in the actual law of libel might well have been produced. We might have seen, or seemed to see, the English plaintiff struggling against a manifestly unsympathetic atmosphere in court, and an Indian judge unable from the outset of the case, to restrain or conceal an eager impulse to elicit points of evidence unfavourable to the plaintiff's case, to discount items of evidence telling in his favour and to sum up the case to the jury in a speech expressing strongly the Indian Nationalist view of the disastrous massacre at Amritsar and telling the jury that this burning political question, and no mere nicety of libel law, was the question before them. In that event we should undoubtedly have seen our own ultra-Nationalist press pouring contempt upon native Indian capacity for judicial fairness—telling us, perhaps that the judge had spoken at times as if he were acting as counsel for the dead at Amritsar, and at times as if he were one of the jury endeavouring to convince his fellow-jurymen on points not of law but of fact.

Of course nothing of this sort can be urged here against the judge who has tried the case in London. And yet—so fallacious is the printed word—it is, we fear, impossible that any Indian who lost perhaps, a husband or son by the panic fusillade at Amritsar should find no contrast between the English judge's references to English and to Indian sufferers. How easily for example, might be mistake for cold-blooded cynicism the ingenious logic of Mr. Justice McCardie's excuse for bomb-dropping on women and children—that, if this were not done, then some wicked crowd would only have to take a child with it in order to escape justice! How readily, again, the bereaved Indian reader of the report might imagine that in the judge's emotional championship of General Dyer, on the ground that he was gravely ill, he could discern a kind of preferential tariff of sympathy as compared with what appeared to be his scientific coolness in presence of the scene at Amritsar after the massacre—the dying and wounded lying untended all night in agonies of pain and thirst, as untended wounded do, while their friends were officially forbidden to aid or remove them! How much danger there is, again, that the Indian reader—possibly a lawyer whom we have taught that a British judge leaves questions of fact to the jury, confines himself to points of law, and, above all, eschews giving any opinions on matters of political dispute—might not fully understand how closely Mr. Justice McCardie was following these principles of judicial conduct when he defined in the following terms the legal issues between Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Sankaran Nair: "The question for the jury was whether General Dyer acted rightly or wrongly, whether he was guilty of an atrocity or not. Expressing his own opinion, and speaking with full deliberation and knowing the whole of the evidence given in the case, he came to the conclusion that General Dyer, under the grave and exceptional circumstances, acted rightly, and, in his Lordship's opinion, upon the evidence, he was wrongly punished by the Secretary of State for India." We gravely fear that some misunderstanding is possible and that the reports of the trial may have the unhappy effect of weakening Indian confidence in British justice—one of the strongest, perhaps quite the strongest, of our remaining holds upon Indian respect and liking.

In the Punjab the effect of the reports of the case, which no doubt will be broadcast verbatim, may prove to be the finishing blow to the long and glorious record of Sikh loyalty and attachment to England. The Sikhs have been first redoubtable enemies to us and then magnificent friends, especially in war, the best of Englishmen and the best of Sikhs having a common chivalry which kept their mutual respect on a high plane. That generous traditional friendship must inevitably have contracted a chill from the somewhat ignoble methods of wartime recruiting of which this libel trial has afforded glimpses, though no personal responsibility for them can fairly be attached to Sir Michael O'Dwyer. But the smashing blow was given to Sikh respect for English courage, coolness, and self-mastery by that disastrous fit of nerves in which General Dyer ordered and continued the slaughter at Amritsar. His apologists—some of them distinguished lawyers with the sedentary man's unbalanced admiration for "prompt" violence—try to believe that he averted a revolution, a second Mutiny, the total loss of India. Such beliefs are often hugged by the friends of a soldier who loses his head and throws lives away. The tragic truth is that his sanguinary blunder has created a revolution in the Punjab, and not in our favour. The Amritsar massacre has already become, to many natives of the Punjab, what the Black Hole of Calcutta was to most Englishmen during the Mutiny. They feel it to be crying out to them to avenge an abomination. That evil effect was, no doubt, abated by the Hunter Report, which bore the stamp of British justice, and by General Dyer's removal from his command, which reassured Indians that even a highly-placed Englishman cannot do them wrong without suffering for it. But the Hunter Report and General Dyer's punishment brought out in opposition to them all that is worst in the kind of Englishman who cannot understand the generous use of power nor see the good of it. A majority in the House of Lords and a few hotheads outside it, fired by the "Morning Post," did their utmost to raise Indian suspicions of British justice again. And one cannot but feel that this bad work will indirectly be forwarded by the circulation in India of the reports of this case, with its endless political talk and expressions of judice.

MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN'S COMMENTS

Munnshi Iswar Saran writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

I have read with admiration your article under this head in the "Manchester Guardian" of June 6. We are not now concerned with the legal aspect of this unfortunate case; the verdict may be good law or it may not. What now really matters is the effect that this decision will have in India: in England it will soon be forgotten, but unfortunately in my country it will form the subject matter of excited controversy for a long time to come. Your fears, I am sorry to say, unhappily are likely to prove to be true. No one who knows India will be seriously disinclined to agree with you when you say that "one cannot but feel that this bad work" (the doing their utmost to raise Indian suspicions of British justice again by a majority in the House of Lords and a few hotheads outside it in opposition to the Hunter Report and General Dyer's punishment) "will indirectly be forwarded by the circulation in India of the reports of this case, with its endless political talk and impressions of race antipathy and vanity and prejudice". Let no one unnecessarily condemn my countrymen, for you have with commendable candour, if I may say so, remarked what would have been the state of feeling of the 'ultra-nationalist' press in England itself if the case had been tried at Calcutta or Delhi, before an Indian judge and an exclusively Indian jury. Moreover a people who have lost their freedom and are struggling to regain it do not live a normal life. They become super-sensitive and view most things with suspicion. The fault does not lie with them, but with the condition in which they are placed.

The case is over, but the question which demands solution is this: what has to be done so that no verdict in a case of this kind may be able to rouse suspicion or racial hatred? In other words, how are the relations of England and India to be placed on a sound and satisfactory basis? There are some distinguished men who seem to hope that the present unrest and bitterness in India will in a short time disappear, but they know not how. I submit with all respect that the mind seeks comfort and rest in this hope because it is unable to find a way out of the present tangle. Our amiable friends forget that dissatisfaction and unrest in India have shown no signs of abatement during these many years; on the contrary, they have been increasing and deepening.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

The "Westminster Gazette" writes:—

It is impossible not to feel that Mr. Justice McCardie created a most disturbing precedent yesterday in his criticism of the Secretary of State for India. General Dyer, of course, was called upon to take action in a situation of the greatest difficulty, and it would be more charitable to imagine that at a critical moment he lost his head. It is almost incredible that certain of his actions should be gravely defended from the bench. Certain it is that the vast majority of the people in this country instinctively and immediately repudiated them, and still feel a shock of horror at the thought of the Amritsar shootings. Under the circumstances it would have been better if these unhappy memories could have been left to die down; and if they had to be revived an elementary sense of responsibility should have saved Mr. Justice McCardie from making statements which must have the worst effect in India. That he should have committed himself to these amazing statements is the more remarkable from the fact that General Dyer's action was not being tried and was not a direct issue. In any case, it is not for a judge trying a civil case to pronounce a public absolution upon actions which have already been officially judged by a department of State. It is open to the gravest doubt whether Mr. Justice McCardie has, as he says, "Weighed every circumstance, every new detail that was not before the Hunter Committee." No judge or jury can arrogate to themselves the functions of the Government; and the actions of General Dyer were public and official action, for the policy of which the Administration had to take or repudiate responsibility. It is happily rare for a judge to allow his politics to find expression on the bench; but unfortunately Mr. Justice McCardie chose a case of the greastest importance for his breach of decorum.

STEEL WINDOWS UNDER INDIAN CONDITIONS.

MR. SCORE'S LECTURE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association held on Thursday when Mr. P.J. Score, of Messrs. William Jacks and Co., read a paper entitled "Steel Windows their suitability for Construction in India." Mr. D.W. Pitchburn, F.R.I.B.A., presided. Mr. Score described briefly the history of the growth of the use of the steel windows in England and then dwelt on the advantages of their use in India. He also examined some of the objections raised against their use. The evolution of the modern commercial building has he said, "influenced the development of the metal window and, conversely, the improvement in the construction and design of the window has had an effect on the building. Each has developed the other. For instance, as the scale of the building has become larger so it has become necessary to produce larger windows, frequently of such a size that it would not be practical to construct them in wood. On the other hand, as the windows become larger and more adaptable, buildings have been designed with more and larger openings. The advantages are "rapidity of construction, comparitive cheapness, and an almost unlimited field of possibility in design." "The period of the war" gave the metal window an opportunity of proving its worth and from that day it has never looked back." The main cause was the scarcity of timber at the time. The advantages of steel windows for use in India were many. They were "impervious to all changes of temperature and humidity". They were "white ant and other insects proof", they were fire proof, they were weather proof, they could guarantee size and quality, they were a help to both the architect and the contractor as by its use "delay in the completion of a building is avoided," and finally, they were useful because they were complete with fittings. Speaking about the disadvantages of the steel window Mr. Score said that the question of rice naturally occurred first to the architect. Steel windows of special designs and size were be recognised, much more expensive than similar windows in teak. But the manufacturers of the windows had by standardization removed to some extent the "price objection". as regards the general complaint of rust he admitted the difficulty but said that proper precautions about paint and the experiments now conducted by the manufacturers might remove the cause of the complaint. There was another factor that came in the way of its success, that was the difficulty of impressing upon the contractors the importance of the proper and true fixing of the windows. Their firm had, for the purpose, engaged the services of an expert who could be consulted by those desirous of information regarding the fixing of the windows. In reply to Mr. Pitchburn Mr. Score said that although there were not at present many suitable forms of steel doors on the market they were busy designing and experimenting on them. The meeting terminated after an instructive discussion and the usual vote of thanks.

A Calcutta message of July 5th says:—Weather and crop report. United Provinces Rohilkhand Circle 3rd July:—Prospects of sugarcane are poor.



For your Ford:

the new low-pressure

MICHELIN

"CABLÉ-CONFORT"

is cheaper, and longer-lived

than the 30×3½ Cablé-Cord.

The 31×4.40 COMFORT can be fitted, **without wheel alterations,** to all cars fitting 30×3½ beaded-edge tyres such as: Chevrolet, Ford, Overland, Star, etc..

No change of wheels or rims.

—1—



Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.

Spirits and Wines have this tendency. Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.

Horlick's Malted Milk.

Is a food-drink and is made in a moment. In 5 sizes. Of all Stores and Bazaars.



PRICKLY HEAT

Can be subdued by regularly using

Bengal Rose

POWDER

Containing 10% Boric Acid.

Ans. 10 Per Tin.

POPULAR PHARMACY

Grant Road—BOMBAY.

"B.C.P.W." **ASVAN** — Best Nervine Tonic.

AND

"B.C.P.W." **PYREX** — Malaria Specific.

Manufactured by

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. Ray)

Can now be had at REDUCED PRICES from:—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Grant Road, BOMBAY.

Branch:—

Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM,

PHONE No. 40784.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to everybody. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E.I.R.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

NOW ON

ENTIRE STOCKS OFFERED AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION

Felt Hats, Velours, Helmets, Ties, Kerchiefs, Shirts, Collars, Socks, Belts, Jerseys, Rugs, Suit lengths, etc.. etc., etc.,

A PERSONAL INSPECTION IS CORDIALLY INVITED.

J. DIAS & BROS.

Professionnl Tailors and Gents' Complete Outfitters,

173, PRINCESS STREET.

Every Mother

whether she feed baby as nature intended or artificially, will find Lactagol an immense help to her. If she feed baby herself, Lactagol will so stimulate the breast glands as to ensure a plentiful supply of nourishing milk sufficient for all baby's needs and she

Can Rely On

Lactagol giving her strength at the time when she most needs it. If breast feeding is undesirable. Lactagol is still an immense help to Mother, assisting her to recover promptly from her confinement and helping to replace the waste which naturally occurrs.

Lactagol

is a scientific preparation of the most valuable vegetable protein in existence, edestine, and every mother can take it with advantage.

Sold by Chemists everywhere.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

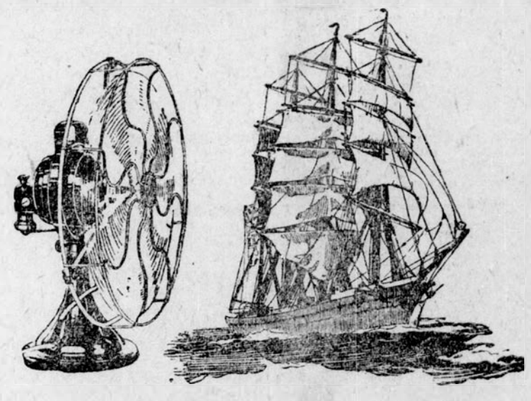
SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists.



The G. E. Ceiling fan is in all ways equal to the table fan—both are the result of manufacturing experience, extending over a quarter of a century.

A BREEZE THERE WAS

A breeze there was both fresh and rare
Welcome to you and me.
As soft and cool as the restling trees,
Or that which comes from the wind swept seas.
It came from a fan, a G. E.—'s,
Welcome to you and me.

(With apologies to Rudyard Kipling.)

The guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical.

International General electric COMPANY, Inc.

120, BROADWAY, New York, U.S.A. SCHENECTADY New York, U.S.A.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers.

CALCUTTA—B-3, Clive Building. BANGALORE CITY—Albert Victor Road, BOMBAY—Exchange Building, P. O. Box 992.

Bombay Distributors:—
EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO.,
173, Hornby Road, ...Fort,
Telephone No 24963. Telegram—"Easlektrik"



Illustrated

Sunday Edition of "Bombay Chronicle"



The Most Readable

SUNDAY PAPER IN INDIA

CONTAINS

Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams

SPECIAL FEATURES:

A Bombay Diary.	Scientific Miscellany.
The World of Sport.	Nature Notes.
Auction Bridge of To-day.	Short Story.
Literature and Art.	Woman's Page etc.

A Dak Edition is being issued so as to reach our moffussil subscribers on Sunday or early Monday morning—that is full 24 hours earlier than it used to be.

Annual Subscription

LOCAL	Rs. 5-0
MOFFUSSIL	Rs. 6-9
FOREIGN	Rs. 9-0

Single Copy Annas two only.

During the London-Edinburgh trial of 1923, the

RALEIGH COMBINATION

climbed the famous Kirkstone Pass in a manner described by the press as the "star turn" of the trial, where many nominally-higher-powered machines failed. For utility, economy and reliability get a Raleigh Combination with Dunlop tyres, Sturmey-Archer countershaft gear, kick-starter and hand-controlled clutch—a car's comfort and power without a car's expense.



WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
263, Hornby Road, (opp. Cox & Co.) BOMBAY.

MILD STEEL ANGLE BARS.

Ready for immediate delivery.

SIZE.	TONS.
1¼" × 1¼" × 1/4"	10.
1½" × 1½" × 1/8"	5.
1⅝" × 1⅝" × 3/16"	10.
1¾" × 1¾" × 1/4"	50.
1⅞" × 1⅞" × 1/4"	5.
2" × 2" × 3/16"	1.
do. 5/16"	1.
2¼" × 2¼" × 3/16"	15.
2½" × 2" × 1/4"	10.
2½" × 2" × 3/16"	10.
2½" × 2½" × 1/4"	2.
3" × 2" × 3/8"	5.
3" × 2½" × 1/4"	4.
3" × 3" × 3/8"	50.
3" × 3" × 1/2"	50.
3½" × 2½" × 1/4"	3.
3½" × 3½" × 7/16"	25.
3½" × 3½" × 3/8"	10.
4" × 2½" × 3/8"	1.
4" × 3" × 7/16"	50.
4½" × 4½" × 3/8"	5.
5" × 3" × 5/16"	5.
5" × 5" × 7/16"	2.

Price.....Rs. 7/- to 10 per cwt. ex Godown

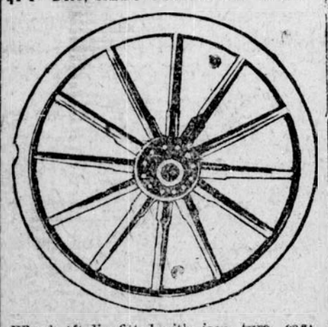
We have further large stocks on hand of **Tees, Rolled Steel Beams, Stanchions, Plates, Tool Steel, Corrugated Sheets, Crow Bars,** etc. etc.

Please send us your enquiries without delay.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.
35, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE

ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50. per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body, 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25%, with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.

APPLY TO

N. V. VELMOHAMED
159-161, Khoja Mohala, BOM 3
Telephone No. 24326
Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR, Bombay.

Y. Y. Y.

Pure Virginian Cigarettes



Sold in tins of 50

At all Tobacconists.

Made in England by

RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LD
LONDON.



THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafe



KEEP CONTENTS

Either ICY Cold

OR

steaming HOT for DAYS

Without ICE or FIRE.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.